THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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We regret to announce the death on February 2d of Benj. F. Funk, our Vice-President, who has been associated with the house twenty-five years. Mr. Funk was born in Springfield, Ohio, and graduated from Wittenberg College. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

LETTING THE GUNS INTO MEXICO

CONFLICTING and apparently irreconcilable assertions are being heard as to the meaning and effect of President Wilson's order lifting the ban on the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico, but the prevailing opinion is that it will substantially strengthen the position of the Constitutionalists and accelerate the downfall of the Huerta Administration. As to what will be the sequel to that event, however, nobody seems to have any very optimistic predictions to offer. Some of our editors can still see nothing but armed intervention by the United States as the ultimate outcome of the Wilson policy. But Alfonso Madero, brother of the murdered President, interprets the lifting of the embargo as "a guaranty against armed intervention, and not the forerunner of it, as some people contend." It will be recalled that one argument frequently advanced against permitting the sale of American arms to the Mexicans was that in the case of intervention these very arms would be turned against the United States soldiers.

Constitutionalist agents in this country are reported jubilant over the President's action, and we read that already they are dispatching rifles by the thousands and cartridges by the millions to their forces in the field. El Paso, according to a dispatch from that border town, "is to be made the port of supply for the entire rebel army under Villa." And a Juarez correspondent tells how that leader, on learning that the embargo was lifted, embraced his informant, and, waving his hat in the air, cried: "The war will soon be over! The war will soon be over!" He then added more quietly:

"I think President Wilson is the most just man in the world. All Mexicans will love him now, and we will look on the United States as our greatest friend, because it has done us justice."

Half the strength of the Huerta forces, General Villa went on to explain, has depended on the ability to obtain arms from foreign countries, while the Constitutionalists, who have controlled virtually no ports of entry except along the United States border, have been denied this privilege. With the removal of this handicap, he says, the war will be ended in three months.

Huerta's only published comment on this latest development in our Mexican policy is a statement that he has begun to open an active campaign to restore peace in the north with an army of 189,000 men, and that this force is to be augmented immediately by another 50,000. He also invites ten of the principal newspapers in the United States to send representatives at his expense "to be eye-witnesses of the Federal operations, so that they may be in a position to tell the absolute truth." Huerta's Minister of the Interior, Señor Alcocer, makes the interesting assertion that "the present Government of Mexico will find the action of the Washington Administration a distinct advantage, because it will be able to give proof of the power which it really possesses"; and this view is elaborated by Guillermo Porras, another Huerta lieutenant, who is quoted as follows in an El Paso dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

"The lifting of the embargo will aid the legitimate Government of Mexico more than it will hurt it. If we had been allowed to get ammunition at Ojinaga we could have defeated Villa. Lack of ammunition for our troops has caused our defeat several times when the Huerta troops were hemmed in on the border by Villa. Inability to get ammunition from the United States has hampered our progress in northern Mexico against the rebels, inasmuch as railroads were cut to the south and President Huerta could not supply troops. With the ports open to us we can import ammunition through the ports we hold, and thus we will be able to make a campaign against the rebels.

"As for the rebels, they have been getting all the ammunition they could pay for anyhow. The embargo has never been effective. It is known that for every 800 rounds of ammunition which are prevented from entering rebel territory 80,000 pass in without hindrance.

"The Federal Government by reason of its dignity could not engage in the smuggling business, and it will now be permitted to take over all the ammunition and arms it wishes for the Federal forces. The Federal Government still controls enough ports in the north to get plenty of ammunition into Mexico for the fighting force, and the embargo will be a greater benefit for the Federal Government than for the rebels.

"As for recognition of the revolution, the raising of the embargo has no such meaning. While President Huerta is not formally recognized by the United States, he is in fact, for the Chargé d'Affaires is in Mexico City, American consuls are stationed throughout Mexico, and Mexican consuls are credited in the United States. The rebels have no such consuls, have no form of recognition, and the status of the situation is not changed by the lifting of the embargo."

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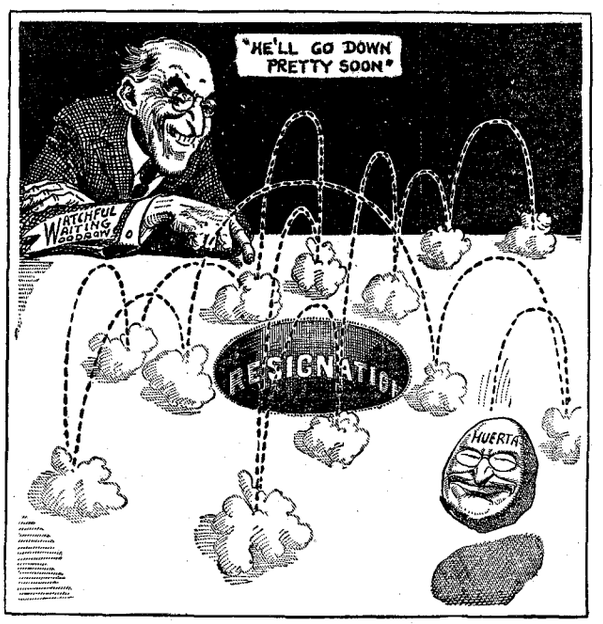
Turning to the papers of Mexico City, which are said to afford an index to Huerta's real feelings in the matter, we find President Wilson denounced as "the accomplice of bandits" and an "exponent of commercialism" whose move is instigated by the manufacturers of arms and ammunition in the United



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THE MEXICAN JUMPING BEAN.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

States. The first phrase is used by *El Imparcial*, a Government mouthpiece, while in *El Pais*, organ of the Catholic party, we read:

"It was known that European and Japanese factories were turning out war materials for the Mexican Government. . . . Similar establishments in the United States were dissatisfied and brought pressure to bear on the Government at Washington to put an end to the embargo and not block their business. . . .

"It is the first step of the Yankees toward our frontier. Afterward will come intervention. The fantom grows more distinct beyond the Rio Grande."

Lifting the embargo on arms, the Washington correspondents explain, does not change President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting." Thus the New York *Sun's* correspondent, after a visit to the State Department, reports that "there is no further step in contemplation, and this Government will now sit back and wait for the Constitutionalists to do the work of ridding the country of Huerta and his Government." And President Wilson himself, explains, in a statement accompanying the executive order, that the embargo is raised because, under present conditions, it "hinders and delays the very thing the Government of the United States is now insisting upon, namely, that Mexico shall be left free to settle her own affairs and as soon as possible put them upon a constitutional footing by her own force and counsel."

It will be recalled that in the spring of 1912, during Orozco's revolutionary outbreak against the Madero Government, Congress, by a joint resolution, empowered the President to place an embargo, with such limitations and exceptions as he might see fit to prescribe, upon the exportation of "any arms or munitions of war" from any part of the United States into Mexico. It was under this provision for "exceptions," says the New York *World*, that the Washington Government was permitting arms to go to Huerta, but keeping them from the rebels, when President Wilson was inaugurated. This policy was not disturbed until last August, when the President, in an address to Congress, announced his decision to deny arms to all factions. His present order closes with the following words:

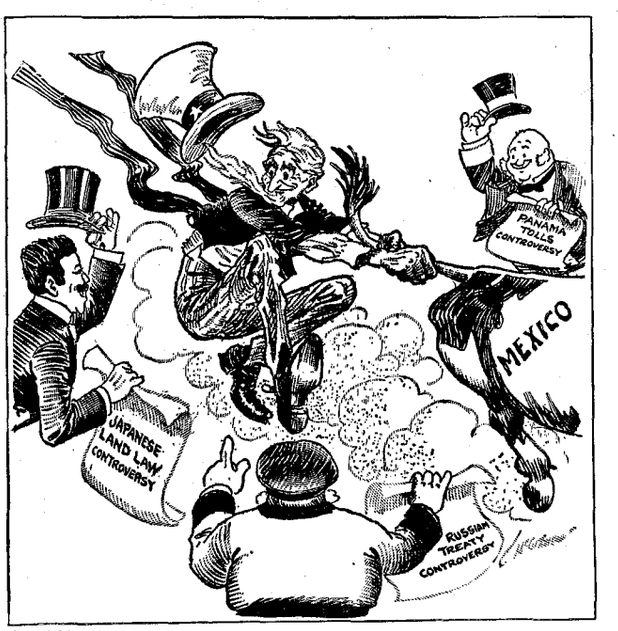
" . . . as the conditions on which the proclamation of March 14, 1912, was based, have essentially changed, and as it is desirable to place the United States with reference to the exportation of arms or munitions of war to Mexico in the same positions as other Powers, the said proclamation is hereby revoked."

And in the explanatory statement accompanying this order we read further:

"The executive order under which the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico is forbidden was a departure from the accepted practises of neutrality—a deliberate departure from those practises under a well-considered joint resolution of Congress—determined upon in circumstances which have now ceased to exist. It was intended to discourage incipient revolts against the regularly constituted authorities of Mexico. Since that order was issued the circumstances of the case have undergone a radical change.

"There is now no constitutional government in Mexico."

Ex-President Taft, whose order is rescinded by his successor, agrees that present conditions in Mexico are different from those which prompted his embargo; and he also reminds the public that the Mexican question "is very delicate" and that in dealing with it "the President needs the hearty support and good-will of all." The "logic" of President Wilson's latest move is conceded by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), New York *Press* (Prog.), Washington *Star* (Ind.), Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and New York *World* (Dem.), among many others. Says *The World*, replying to the statement of certain London newspapers that



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CAN'T THEY SEE HE'S BUSY?

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

the opening up of the traffic in arms amounts to a recognition of the belligerent rights of the Constitutionalists:

"Unquestionably, the measure is intended to benefit the enemies of the dictator. It will enable them to buy equipment in this country, but as it does not deny the same privilege to Huerta, our position as a neutral is not changed. We stopt the traffic in arms in 1912 because it then gave aid to the foes of constitutionalism. We reopen it now because it will strengthen the supporters of constitutionalism.

"The President might formally recognize the belligerent rights of the Constitutionalists without changing our attitude of neutrality, but a certain responsibility would be assumed. In this case such action, in the event of Huerta's final triumph, would relieve him from the obligation to pay claims for damages presented by our citizens. So far as the Constitutionalists are

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IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

HIS BACK TO THE WALL.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

concerned, its effect would be wholly moral. It would give their Government a political status abroad. . . . Nothing of this kind is of much importance to the Constitutionalists at this time. They care more for guns and ammunition than for fine words or foreign favor."

At the same time we do not have to go to the Mexican press for unfavorable criticisms of the President's course. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) characterizes the lifting of the embargo as "only another chapter in a course of action that has been mistaken from the start"; and *The Transcript* (Rep.), of the same city, remarks that "After Huerta, what? is a question the President's proclamation does not answer." This "almost incredible" step, exclaims the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), is "barbarous and suicidal." "Shall we not be suspected throughout Latin America as deliberately engineering the disintegration of Mexico in our own interest?" asks the New York *Sun* (Ind.). "Surely the Administration has made a mess of the whole Mexican policy," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), while *The Press* (Rep.) of the same city, commenting on this "dangerous modification" of the policy of watchful waiting, says:

"The Bulgarian atrocities bid fair in consequence to be duplicated on the plains of Mexico, committed with American arms in the hands of barbarous cutthroats such as compose the armies of both the belligerents."

"It does not appear that by thoroughly arming the fighting men of Villa and Carranza the United States is going to make it any easier for her own soldiers when the inevitable march into Mexico shall be reluctantly and belatedly ordered," remarks the New York *American* (Ind.); and the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* (Rep.), indorsing this view, asks: "Why prolong the agony and make the task harder when it is undertaken?"

While the London *Times* can not see that the President's step brings the Mexican problem appreciably nearer a lasting solution, it goes on to say that "in whatever policy they eventually may be driven to adopt, Americans may be confident that no difficulties will be placed in their way by the British Government." And in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* we read: "Foreign representatives here, who undoubtedly reflect the views of their Governments, believe that intervention by the United States will have to come eventually."

THE RAILROADS STILL REBATING

DESPITE the supposedly successful war of extermination waged by the Federal authorities against the rebate, we are told that, in a slightly disguised form, this device for unjustly discriminating between shippers still persists; and the Interstate Commerce Commission is heartless enough to call attention to the fact just when the railroads are making their appeal to the Commission and public opinion for permission to increase freight rates. "Before they may fairly ask the general public to share further in carrying their burdens," says the Commission, "it is manifest that the railroads must themselves properly conserve the sources of revenue by making every service performed contribute reasonably to their earnings." Yet while pleading poverty as the justification of the proposed increase in rates, the roads are pictured as giving to certain favored and powerful shippers free services amounting in value to approximately $15,000,000 a year. "Why will not the railroads first protect themselves before asking for protection at the hands of the people?" inquires the Indianapolis *News*, which adds, "Perhaps the case is one of interlocking directorates."

The form of rebating upon which the Commission is now focusing public attention relates to the industrial railways, that is to say, the privately owned spurs or branches which connect certain big industrial plants with the trunk lines. Not only do the railroad companies give free service on these lines in switching cars in and about industrial plants that have no locomotives of their own, but they also pay in the form of certain "allowances" for the use of these tap lines. Says the Commission:

"The allowances so paid and the free services so performed involve in the aggregate an immense expenditure for which the carriers must necessarily be reimbursed through the rates exacted on the traffic of the general public. This operates as a discrimination against the smaller competitors of the favored concerns, because the benefit of such allowances and free services can be enjoyed only by the larger industrial establishments with plant railways."

"What we decide upon the testimony adduced is that these practises are unlawful in themselves because they are rebates," says Commissioner Harlan. In a later report the Commission announces its intention to investigate this matter still further; and it goes on to say:

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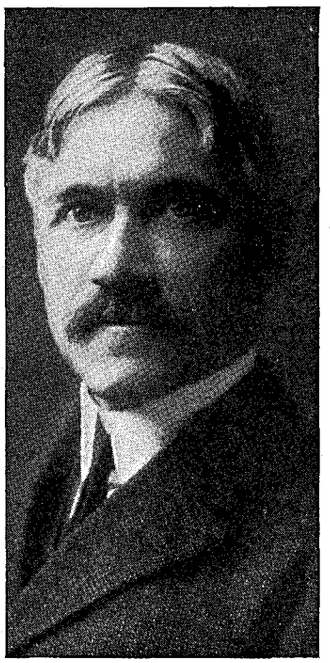
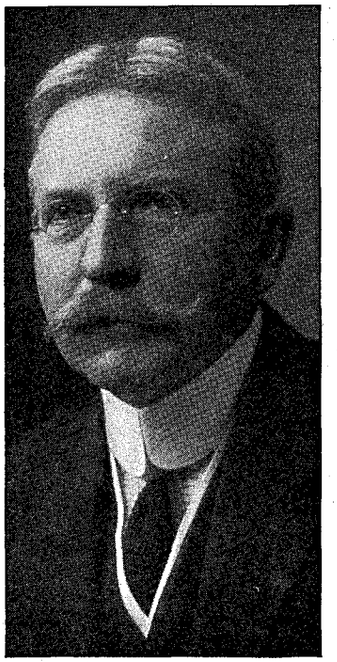
"The investigation recently completed into the relation of carriers to plant railways controlled by industries in official classification territory disclosed that allowances, huge in the aggregate, are being made by carriers directly or indirectly to the industries in the form of (a) divisions out of the rate; (b) per diem reclaims; (c) remission of demurrage, and (d) furnace allowances.

"The aggregate amount of the allowances and the cost of the free services in official classification territory were estimated in that report to deplete the carriers' revenues by not less than $15,000,000 a year. Action should early be taken by the carriers forthwith to abolish all such illegal allowances and free services."

"It ought not to require a judicial decision to convince the managers of a railroad that if it runs its cars upon the private tracks of a large shipper to bring his goods to its own line for transportation, and either performs this service for nothing or pays for the use of the tracks, it is in effect a rebate to that shipper and a discrimination against others who receive no such accommodation," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which continues:



WINTHROP MORE DANIELS.



HENRY CLAY HALL.

Mr. Daniels is chairman of the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission, and Mr. Hall, president of the Colorado Bar Association. They fill the vacancies left by the death of John D. Marble and the resignation of Charles A. Prouty. Their ideas on rates may prove momentous to the railroads.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

"The case seems to be plain enough, and the railroad managers must have known that this was an unjust discrimination in favor of those who least needed it. The Commission declares that it is equivalent to paying millions of dollars a year to favored shippers. It is a remnant of the old practise of favoring large shippers on account of the volume of traffic which they supply. Because they furnish a railroad a large amount of business it used to be considered that they were entitled to a sort of wholesale rate, lower than that granted to the small shipper. Latterly, while being obliged to pay nominally the same rates over the railroad line, they have claimed an extra service on their own private tracks without pay, even charging for the use of the tracks and having cars wait their convenience without demurrage.

"There is no doubt about this being an abuse which ought to be stopt, like the old forms of discrimination, special rates and rebates. It is one of the things which help to build up trusts and monopolies and squeeze out independent competition. It is quite pertinent for the Commission to remind the railroads that the unpaid service and loss of revenue from this practise is one of the reasons for the need of increasing rates."

Yet "it is curious," remarks the New York *Commercial*, "that the Commission has been so tardy in discovering the existence of these violations of the law." While regretting the injection of "a new complication into a question already sufficiently involved," *The Commercial* admits the propriety of the Commission's attitude. The New York *Times*, approaching the matter in a judicial mood, remarks:

"If the branch lines be regarded as giving the plants access to the railways, the plants ought to bear the entire cost. If the branch lines be regarded as giving the railways access to the traffic originating on the plant facilities, the railways ought to bear the cost. In practise the plants usually have borne the capital cost, and have been reimbursed by a division of the rate. The question is whether or not they have been more than reimbursed, the excess being a covert rebate. If those are the conditions they are indefensible and should be remedied."

But the Commission "should not dodge the main issue," warns the New York *Tribune*, in which we read:

"The country will approve the Commission's urging the railroads to discontinue allowances to shippers reached by private spur lines. But it is far more interested in seeing the Commission redress a little the balance of many successive years of encroachment on railroad revenues. The Government has aided and abetted in fixing on the roads enormous new charges for wages, material, equipment, and taxes, without ever once offsetting these new burdens by a provision for larger income. Even now more wage arbitrations (certain to be decided against the roads) and more demands for safety appliances are maturing. Yet, instead of discussing the general question of a fairer division of the cost of betterments in wages and equipment, the Commission wants to give its prior and exclusive attention to the side issue of industrial spur allowances.

"The bigger question should not be obscured by the smaller. A notable stimulation of industry and business would result from a definite assurance to the railroads, through a freight-rate increase, that they are not expected to submit indefinitely to the creation of ten new sources of expenditure without the compensating creation of one new source of revenue."

THE "MONROE" DISASTER

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN has written a grim sequel to the London Conference on Safety at Sea, which, as one newspaper writer remarks, "is also a confirmation of the need of such a gathering and of the most practical results that it could produce." As another notes, the *Monroe* is "the third Atlantic steamship to go down in the last four months with a considerable loss of life." The navigators in the newspaper offices are willing to leave the fixing of the responsibility for this latest disaster to the forthcoming official investigation, and for the most part content themselves with asking certain pointed questions, and noting what this accident contributes toward the solution of the "safety-at-sea" problem. The facts in this case may be very briefly stated: About two o'clock in the morning of Friday, January 30, the *Monroe*, of the Old Dominion Line, bound from Norfolk, Va., to New York, was rammed and sunk in a heavy fog off the Virginia coast by the Merchants' and Miners' steamship *Nantucket*, bound from Boston to Baltimore. The *Monroe* was struck amidships and sank in twelve minutes. By means of such life-boats as could be launched, and by the aid of the *Nantucket's* boats and search-lights, 98 persons were saved out of the total ship's company of 139. Of the 41 who perished, 19 were passengers. There were no allegations of cowardice or poor discipline, and there were many stories of heroism and unselfishness. All the rescued were taken to Norfolk by the

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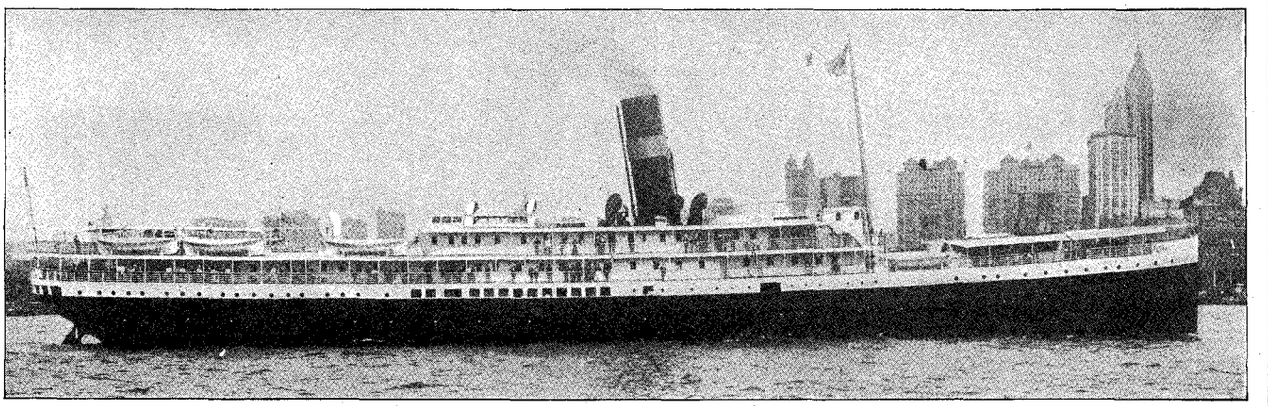


THE "MONROE" IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Nantucket, whose bows were badly crusht by the impact of the collision.

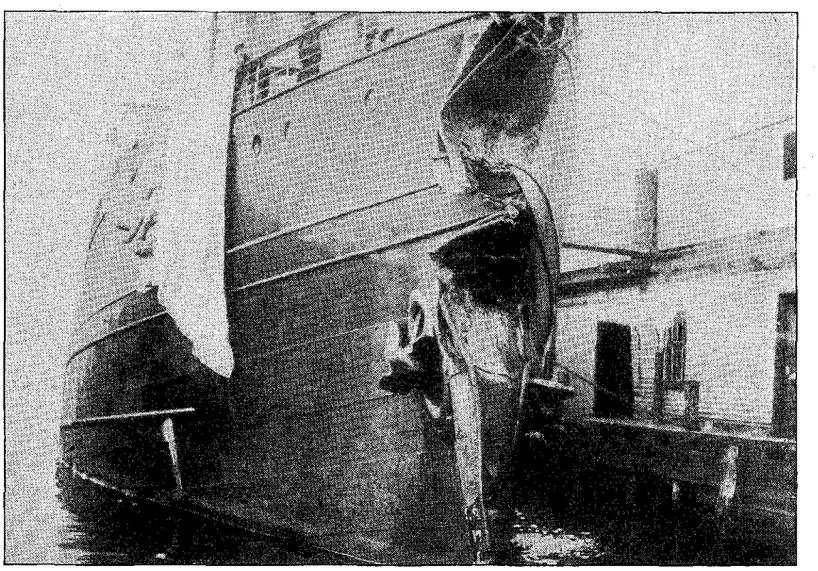
The question heard most frequently is not whether more lives could have been saved in those brief moments after the collision, but whether the collision was really unpreventable. The New York *Tribune* wonders why the wireless could not have warned the navigators of the two vessels of their dangerous proximity, and further, "why the *Monroe's* water-tight compartments did not keep her afloat at least until all could be rescued." Many of *The Tribune's* contemporaries join in these two queries; some, however, reply to the second, as does the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, for example, that "the *Monroe* was struck in her vitals, and it is a question whether or not any form of construction possible or practical in craft of her size would have mitigated the damage done." It seems quite clear to the Philadelphia *Record* "that one of the navigators was reckoning the point of the crossing of their courses too finely." Others wonder why ships traveling on practically parallel lines should have had to cross each other's paths, and the New York *Sun* lays down the rule that "ships bound north and south should proceed by routes many miles apart." Perhaps the commonest observation of these newspaper commentators concerns the speed at which at least one of the ships was apparently traveling in that dense fog, and even after the other's fog-horn was presumably audible. The rate of speed of each steamship, in *The Sun's* opinion, will be a very important factor in the official inquiry. Yet it remembers that "in the open sea speed enough for headway and control of the steering lines must be maintained, and it is a debatable question whether, considering the risk of running into another vessel, a low rate of speed is advisable."

To the minds of many it seems, to use the Albany *Journal's* phrase, "that some one must have blundered in the seas off the coast of Virginia." Who? Captain Johnson, of the *Monroe*, signs a statement blaming Captain Berry, of the *Nantucket*, for being off his course, for proceeding at full speed after hearing the fog-siren of the *Monroe*, and for backing his ship away from the *Monroe* after hitting her instead of keeping close. Captain Berry answers these charges and in turn blames Captain Johnson for violating maritime rules by trying to cross the bow of the *Nantucket*—had the *Monroe* "been on her proper course and obeyed the rule in passing to the right, no collision could possibly have occurred."

The "overwhelming of the *Monroe*," as the Hartford *Times* remarks, once more brings us face to face with the question, "Are our ships as safe as they can be made?" Several dailies enlarge upon the good work accomplished at the London Conference. This last Atlantic disaster may add to the safety

ONE OF THE HEROES.

Ferdinand Kuehn, the chief wireless operator of the *Monroe*, who gave his life-preserver to a woman passenger and was drowned.



THE BATTERED "NANTUCKET" AT THE WHARF IN NORFOLK HARBOR.

Showing how the impact of the collision crumpled her bows. The damage, however, was not sufficient seriously to endanger her voyage into port with her own company and the 98 persons rescued from the *Monroe*. The *Nantucket* then went on to Baltimore.

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rules, others note. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* we read that efforts may be made by our Department of Commerce "to have an international law adopted requiring steamships to come as nearly to a full stop as possible and remain stopt as long as the lookout or the captain on the bridge is unable to distinguish moving objects clearly within an eighth of a mile."

This disaster, notes the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, "has been seized upon by advocates of the La Follette Seamen's Bill to urge the need of speedy passage of that measure." The Indianapolis *News* remembers that "in the consideration of various marine bills now pending in Congress it has been said that coastwise, sound, and lake and river traffic should not be regarded as so dangerous as that overseas." The operators of lake and coastwise vessels, it seems, "have argued that the regulations imposed on them should not be so stringent as those applied to traffic between continents." Perhaps their arguments are perfectly correct, but the loss of the *Monroe*, in the opinion of *The News*, furnishes a concrete and quite sufficient answer.

MR. PINDELL'S RENUNCIATION

SINCE any right-minded man would "prefer being an editor in Peoria to being an ambassador in any capital in Europe," as a New England daily affirms, Mr. Henry M. Pindell is being congratulated. He escapes St. Petersburg and can stay at home and do "what he wanted to do all the time"; he is out of what is variously described as a ridiculous mess, a disgraceful episode, an unfortunate affair; he wins golden words from the President of the United States, and at least silver ones from the press. Mr. Pindell's letter declining the Russian Ambassadorship after the Senate confirmed his nomination served to increase President Wilson's "confidence in your eminent fitness for the mission." It had precisely the same effect on the Springfield *Republican*, according to an editorial statement. Others who have been less friendly to Mr. Pindell are inclined to indulge in complimentary remarks. The New York *Evening Post*, for instance, finds his "sense of propriety" most commendable. The Republican Boston *Transcript* admits in its Washington correspondence that there are facts to warrant the opinion "that Mr. Pindell has conducted himself throughout like a gentleman and a diplomat." Other newspapers, including the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), New York *Tribune* (Rep.) and *Times*, Baltimore *Sun*, and Charleston *News and Courier*, are pleased with Mr. Pindell's delicacy, and some are inclined to wonder if his unfitness for a high diplomatic post has not been grossly exaggerated. The New York *Sun*, however, remains intransigent, sneers at the "interchange of molasses" between the President and Mr. Pindell, and concludes that every one concerned emerges from the affair with discredit.

In his letter declining the nomination, Mr. Pindell reminds the President that he has been "put in a very false light by certain gross misrepresentations in the public press"; and hence feels that it would be "more delicate" to "decline the appointment than to accept it." He believes that

> "No controversy of this kind should surround the appointment of an Ambassador to a country which can not be expected to be familiar with the real circumstances as they are known at home. There should be nothing personal to talk about or explain there, as far as the Ambassador himself is concerned."

Replying, the President wrote to Mr. Pindell that he felt obliged to yield to his judgment—"because it is clear to me that feeling as you do, whether you are fully justified or not, you would not be comfortable or happy in the post." But he adds: "I know your quality so well, and was so anxious to see you at St. Petersburg, that I feel a keen disappointment."

Thus, apparently, ends the Pindell affair, which was fully discust in our issue of the 22d of last November. Chiefly because of "ungenerous criticisms by brother editors, especially in the East," declares the friendly New York *World* (Dem.), "an appointment that was respectable came to be regarded as unwise and unfit." As an Associated Press dispatch summarizes the controversy, it grew

> "out of the publication of what purported to be a letter from Senator Lewis, of Illinois, to Mr. Pindell, urging the latter to accept the post of Ambassador to Russia for a year, and saying he would be relieved of diplomatic responsibility for important negotiations and could travel freely in Europe. Senator Lewis charged that the letter was a forgery, and Secretary Bryan afterward in a public statement revealed that the circumstances were that Mr. Pindell had said he could only accept the post for a year, because he did not feel that he could be absent from his business for any longer period. No mention, it was said, was made of any diplomatic task or duties.
>
> "A Senate committee investigated the correspondence and recommended the confirmation of Mr. Pindell."

Many editors are willing to accept as final the reasons given by Mr. Pindell for declining to go to St. Petersburg. Others give more or less heed to various suggestions found in the Washington dispatches. It is said, for example, that Mr. Pindell looked up the cost of ambassadorial living in St. Petersburg, and was so "startled" by what he learned that he decided to resign as soon as the Senate had "vindicated" him. The Boston *Transcript* says editorially that "an aroused public opinion" compelled Mr. Pindell to retire. Furthermore, we are informed that the "Lewis letter" was published in Russia, and a number of guarded statements appear in the Washington dispatches telling of hints from St. Petersburg. As one writer puts it, the change in Mr. Pindell's plans "may have been due to some intimation of the Russian Government that the Bryan-Lewis plan of parceling out ambassadorships was not highly complimentary to that country."

THE CANADIAN LURE

CONGRESSIONAL WRATH over the Canadian advertising campaign among American farmers does not seem to be generally shared by our press. The Senate's Lobby Committee is reported to have discovered that Canada has been spending about $60,000 a year for advertising—mostly in the "patent insides" used by rural newspapers—and has drawn some 800,000 Americans over her borders in the last ten years. Some $42,000 of this Canadian money was handled by Mr. Alfred Washington, advertising manager of the Western Newspaper Union, according to his own testimony before the committee. His admission brought down upon him the demand from Senator Nelson: "You were hired by a foreign Government to do an act of disloyalty to your own country. Are you not ashamed?" Mr. Washington replied, according to the dispatches, that he did not think it unpatriotic or disloyal to circulate such matter as that in question. Of course not, agrees the New York *World*, which adds that "if the Lobby Committee has swept the lobbies clear of every nuisance but this it might as well report and get a new job." "What in the name of common sense," exclaims the New York *Telegraph*, "is there to be ashamed of?" Canada, it remarks, "is not a bad country . . . some day the United States will annex Canada, and it is not a bad idea to have a few hundred thousand of your own people already in the section." And the New York *Evening Post* wonders that Mr. Washington did not live up to his name by arguing that so far from being disloyal, he was "in fact, the agent of a process of peaceful penetration which at one time had patriotic Canadians seriously worried." The episode does bring up a fine moral issue, *The Evening Post* further reflects:

"Where does business end and patriotism begin? Is the

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business of expatriating American citizens more disloyal than the business of selling war munitions to a nation that might use them against us? Is it more unpatriotic to induce American labor to emigrate than it is to make American capital emigrate in the face of labor troubles?"

So, too, the Socialist New York *Call* remembers that while the departure of Middle Western farmers is especially regretted by the "capitalist and the capitalist politician" because they "take their capital out of the country," this "is the very threat that is made by capitalists themselves when their wage-slaves make demands that they consider 'extortionate.'" But, according to *The Call*,

"The entire episode, and the wrathful feeling engendered by it, are highly significant as exposing the real viewpoint of the capitalist class toward those whom they regard as peculiarly their subjects for exploitation. They look upon them as property, as means of production to be exploited, and upon those who would entice them elsewhere as thieves and frauds and corruptionists, alienating property to which they have no 'moral' claim. An 'immigrant' is the lawful property of the American capitalist, while an 'emigrant' (from this country) is property stolen from the American capitalist by some foreign thieves and swindlers. That is the real distinction between the two terms, according to the capitalist dictionary."

Turning to these more concerned over the northward movement, we find that at the Lobby Committee's hearings Senator Cummins wanted Mr. William J. White, the Canadian Government's advertising agent, to tell of the results accomplished in Iowa. And the Iowan Senator's anxiety was probably not lessened by this frank statement from the Canadian:

"We have done a great deal of advertising in Iowa with good results, but we have not lassoed anybody, and I believe that on the whole those who have gone to Canada from Iowa have been benefited. They sold their farms in Iowa at a much higher price per acre than they could obtain just as good lands for in Canada, and in that way have enlarged their holdings, and I have heard little or no complaint from them. We try to aid would-be emigrants by pointing out the best agricultural lands and assisting them to locate."

A Western daily, the Boise City *Evening Capital News*, gives figures showing that we get nearly as many people each year from Canada as we lose to that country, making Canada's net gain comparatively small. Of those migrating from Canada, many, thinks *The Capital News*, are "former American farmers who were disappointed in the North." And the Idaho paper concludes that "if Canada is misleading Americans as to the charms of the provinces—and this by way of press service and 'boiler plate'—she is indulging in wrong practises." But the Canadian Immigration Department has issued a statement, appearing in the New York *Sun*, to the effect that such figures as these are incorrect or wrongly used, and that there is no decided drift from Canada back to the United States.

The Washington *Post* thinks that "it must be admitted by those who are complaining about Canada's publicity program that the Dominion has something to offer." For instance:

"She is willing to give away land that isn't worth much now, knowing that the only way it will ever increase in value is by populating the country. There are few of the restrictions against business there that exist here. Canada is advertising her liberal policies and is reaping the same reward that was reaped by the United States when our policies were more liberal than they are now."

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AUTHOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION BILL.

Representative Lever believes that our crop yields can be increased 100 per cent., and his bill is intended as an important step toward that goal.

PROMOTING FARMING EFFICIENCY

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION BILL, fathered by Representative A. F. Lever, of South Carolina, and Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, chairman of the House and Senate committees on agriculture, promises, according to its friends, to provide the much-needed link between the sources of helpful scientific information and the farming people. "It carries out to the farm," says P. H. McGowan, Washington correspondent of the Columbia *State*, "the approved methods and practises of the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, the Department of Agriculture, and the best farmers, and demonstrates their value under the immediate environment of the farm itself, thus providing the means by which the organized agricultural institutions of the country may be made to serve all the people, as should be the case, rather than a limited and privileged few." The Philadelphia *North American*, commenting on the bill when it passed the House a few days ago, said its final enactment is "of transcendent importance." The Philadelphia paper thinks it is by no means certain that the bill is thoroughly understood by the Congressmen who gave it their support. "Most of them," says *The North American*, "have been rather bored by the enthusiasm with which Mr. Lever has pursued the subject during the last few years." But, while many Congressmen have not gone deeply into the subject, Washington news dispatches indicate that there is strong sentiment in both houses for legislation looking to the promotion of better farming. *The North American* gives us this explanation and indorsement of the measure:

"The Lever Bill at the beginning would grant $480,000, $10,000 going to each State complying with the requirements, the total being increased by $300,000 yearly for nine years, with a permanent annual appropriation of $3,000,000 thereafter.

"These funds are to be expended cooperatively by the Government and the various State agricultural colleges. Bulletins will be issued presenting in practical form the vast resources of knowledge gained by agricultural scientists through laborious experimentation, and experts will be sent into each rural district to demonstrate to the farmers the most improved methods of soil treatment, cultivation, fertilization, crop rotation, and marketing, and, to the farmers' wives and children, the principles of scientific economy in dairying, poultry-raising, and home-making.

"This arrangement does not imply that farmers as a class are ignorant of the requirements of their own calling. But it meets squarely the incontrovertible fact that many of them are pursuing wrong or wasteful methods and giving arduous labor without due return. The author of the bill, and others who have studied the system of agriculture, declare that by such means the crop yields can be increased 100 per cent. without a largely increased expenditure of human energy.

"Nor is this mere theorizing. The judgment is based upon conditions in Europe. Long ago the peoples of those countries were driven by the economic pressure, now just being felt in this country, to adopt scientific methods of agriculture, and the Lever Bill aims to adapt to American use such of the principles employed in Europe as are fitted to American conditions.

"With older and poorer soil, denser population and primitive tools, the European farmer has distanced the American in nearly every crop. Our average yield of potatoes is 80 bushels an acre; Belgium's yield is 226 bushels; France's, 190; Russia's, 135. Our average wheat crop is 13.7 bushels per acre; in Europe it ranges from 26 to 40. The average there of all crops is about two and one-half times the average in the United States.

"If we 'go to school' to the European peasant it will be no

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radical innovation, for it was in Europe that we found our models in methods of conserving forests and other natural resources, and also for conserving our human resources, through scientific measures looking to social and industrial justice.

"It is a healthy sign that the promoter of the bill is a Southerner. The Middle West and the Far West have their Holdens and their Colburns, their astonishingly successful corn clubs and agricultural colleges and cooperative creameries, elevators, mills, and marketing associations. But the South is coming forward with giant strides, and it is on record that in Congressman Lever's own State of South Carolina demonstrations of scientific methods have increased the cotton production from 584 pounds an acre to 1,315 pounds.

"Progressive as the West is, it still has need of the practical, coordinated application of scientific principles provided in the new bill. Between 1900 and 1910 the gross receipts per acre from the cultivated lands of Iowa were $11.40, while densely populated Denmark not only fed its own people, but exported $9 worth of farm products for every acre under the plow. During the same period the United States exports of foodstuffs fell from $251,000,000 to $136,000,000, and our imports of foodstuffs showed an increase of $13,000,000. With our unequaled area of arable soil, and a singularly favorable climate, this country is rapidly approaching a condition where it will be unable to feed its own population.

"But the greatest agricultural development of this and coming generations will be in the South. No section of the country is comparable to it in fertility."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JAMES BRYCE has been reduced to the peerage.—*Columbia State.*

IF silence were golden John Lind could start a mint.—*Washington Herald.*

MEXICO is still a live issue, but a lot of Mexicans aren't.—*Columbia State.*

THE northern boundary of Mexico is now indicated by a bread-line.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NOW that it has turned down equal suffrage, why not call it Mistersippi?—*Columbia State.*

BIG business seems to have stumbled across something its size.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

MAKING a big stick look like an olive-branch is some presidential Burbanking.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

WE shudder to think of the fate of all hen-coops in the path of the advancing Haitian rebels.—*Columbia State.*

THE young women would be glad to see the pictures of a few of the young bachelors working for Mr. Ford.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE only menace we see to business for the coming summer is three big ball leagues rising over the horizon.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

JUST a few more and Governor Cole Blease will have pardoned enough South Carolina voters to make his election to the United States Senate a certainty.—*New York Herald.*

THE Ford Company is no longer besieged by men seeking work, but the arrival in Detroit of great numbers of eligible spinsters is beginning to attract attention.—*New York Post.*

WITH net earnings of 30.79 per cent. last year, it looks as if the Armours might be able to hold out for a while yet in spite of free trade in meat and Argentine importations.—*Capital News.*

"RESTRICTION in trade" as a definition of "restraint of trade" in the Antitrust Law ought to be good for twenty years more of litigation in defining the definition.—*New York World.*

CREDENCE should be given to the preelection statements of the woman chairman of the Colorado Democratic State Committee when she says she can sweep the State.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

CONGRESS makes little of big business.—*Wall Street Journal.*

MEXICO will have to do a lot of settling up after settling down.—*Columbia State.*

IT seems rather a misfortune that Colonel Goethals is not twins.—*Providence Journal.*

MISSISSIPPI turned down woman suffrage, proving again that there's nothing in a name.—*Columbia State.*

HUERTA can not possibly back out without embarrassing a lot of Mr. Wilson's political enemies.—*Chicago News.*

PRESIDENT WILSON'S mental currency is safeguarded by 100 per cent. rediscount and 40 per cent. reserve.—*Wall Street Journal.*

PRESIDENT WILSON will not go on the political stump, as he is quite busy enough on the one he is up now.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT must be admitted that the men on the interlocking directorates have sometimes held the key to the situation.—*Washington Herald.*

IT doesn't seem quite correct to say there is no panic in the country. Look at what the new baseball league is doing.—*Topeka Journal.*

SOME steel-mills are being flooded with orders. This must be in anticipation of Republican victory and a high tariff in 1916.—*New York Evening Post.*

"THE English think a great deal of Dr. Cook," says a dispatch from London. So do we, but we are polite enough to refrain from saying all that we think.—*Charleston News.*

EVERY time a profit-sharing plan is announced by a great manufacturing concern, the face of the ultimate consumer assumes an expression of wistful inquiry.—*Washington Star.*

As not a single aviator has met with an accident in their startling upside-down flights, it is possible we have built the flying-machines on the wrong principle.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, who tried a few days behind the bars, says that "prisons stamp out a man's individuality." Is there not a good deal in the individuality of a criminal that needs to be stamped out?—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

BRINGING IT OUT AGAIN.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

WOW! I JUST HAPPENED TO THINK THAT KID MAYBE'LL GROW FASTER'N ME AND MAYBE IF HE DOES HE MIN LICK ME-AN'-AN'...
SHUCK'S NOW I WOULDN'T WORRY
NAVY
JAPAN

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News.*

WHY WE TREMBLE.

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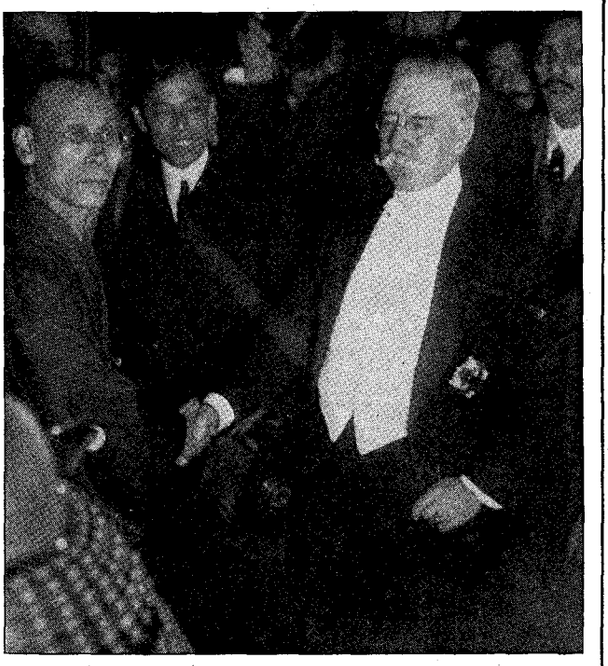
FOREIGN COMMENT

PARADE OF 25,000 JAPANESE IN HONOR OF DE LA BARRA.



DE LA BARRA THANKING JAPAN FOR ITS GIFTS.

The Mexican envoy was welcomed in Tokyo by a huge popular demonstration, and was given a pair of swords and a suit of Japanese armor. The people had to be warned by the authorities not to be too extravagant in their welcome.

JAPAN'S FLIRTATION WITH MEXICO.

THE MEXICAN ENVOY IN JAPAN

JUDGING from the reports and comments of the Japanese newspapers, the advent of the Mexican envoy, Mr. Francisco Leon de la Barra, was one of the most memorable events in the recent diplomatic annals of Japan. The significance of the event lies not so much in the cordial reception extended by the Court and the Government as in the enthusiasm displayed by the people and by certain classes of publicists. Indeed, the authorities seem to have warned the "National Reception Committee," organized by the people, not to be too extravagant but confine themselves within the bounds of moderation. But when the envoy arrived in Tokyo on December 21, so we are told, he was met by surging crowds of eager people, and on the evening of the 26th thousands gathered in Hibiya Park, near the palace and in the shadow of the Foreign Department, to express their appreciation of Mexican friendship. The open-air meeting was held under the auspices of the Reception Committee. The spokesman for the committee delivered a fervent address, and with a thinly disguised reference to the United States, voiced a "national desire to cement the ties of friendship between Mexico and Japan for the purpose of checking the preying of stronger Powers upon weaker nations and thus promoting the peace of the world." The Mexican envoy was not present at the meeting, but sent a message of appreciation which was read before the applauding audience. In the letter Mr. de la Barra exprest his wishes for the prosperity and advancement of the Japanese nation, and regretted that other arrangements prevented him from participating in the meeting and obliged him to receive the reception committee at his hotel. At the end of the meeting the crowds formed a procession and marched to the Imperial Hotel where the Mexican envoy was staying. Mr. de la Barra appeared on the balcony of the hotel and received a sword and armor presented by the committee.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE.

COSTER—"See that, Liz? There's a country for you!"

—*Punch* (London).

In welcoming the Mexican mission the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* incidentally dwells upon the "blunders" of the Foreign Department in dealing with Mexico, and urges the people to offset such blunders by demonstrating their heartfelt sympathy for the Mexican nation. In the judgment of this journal it was the height of folly on the part of Japan to decline to receive the Diaz mission which was to visit Japan last autumn. The de la Barra mission comes, it says, at an opportune moment, as the leading publicists of the country are assembled in Tokyo to attend the Diet now in session. In the words of the *Nichi-nichi:*

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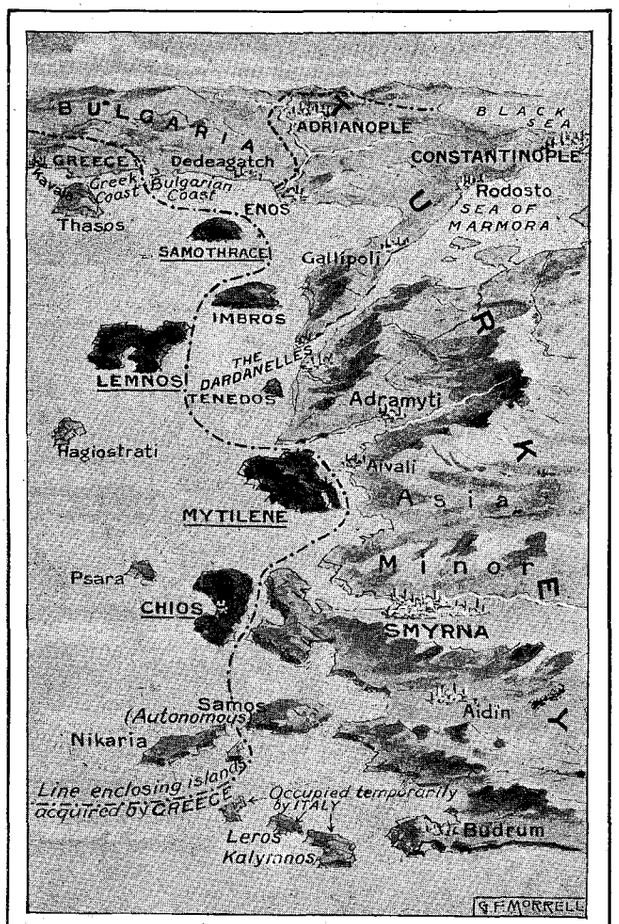
"We hope that the Diet will pass a resolution appreciating the friendliness of the Mexican Government and people. Whatever may be the ultimate political status of Mexico, one thing seems certain, that Mexico's relations with us in commerce and



THE LATEST SETTLEMENT IN THE ÆGEAN,

Showing the islands recently awarded by the Powers to Greece.
—*Graphic* (London).

diplomacy will grow closer and more important. To-day there is no country which does not openly encourage the peaceful economic activities of its people in foreign countries, and there is no reason why we should refrain from doing the same. The coming of the Mexican mission affords us a golden opportunity to further our *bona fide* enterprises in Mexico."

The Tokyo *Jiji*, perhaps the most influential financial journal in Japan, comments upon the event in more diplomatic terms, while expressing much the same sentiment as that of the *Nichi-nichi*. The *Jiji* attributes the cordial treatment enjoyed by the Japanese in Mexico to the absence of race prejudice in that Latin-American Republic, as well as to "the spirit of chivalry and simplicity" which the Mexicans of to-day inherited from their ancestors, and which bear striking similarity to the ideas handed down by the Japanese *samurai* of the feudal ages. But the most significant part of the journal's comment is the following passage, which may or may not refer to the United States:

"No two nations can be on friendly terms when either one treats the other in disregard of justice and good-will. The friendly relations between Japan and Mexico are founded upon mutual observance of justice and fairness."

The Tokyo *Asahi* takes occasion to give us this bit of interesting historical information:

"As early as 1610 A.D., a band of Japanese merchants crossed the Pacific to trade with Mexico. It was in those early days that Mexico, then called New Spain, dispatched to Japan a special envoy in the person of General Viscaino to thank Japan for the succor given the Mexican sailors shipwrecked in Japanese waters. There is no doubt that intercourse began much earlier.

"In 1613 Date Masamune, an ambitious feudal lord, sent an envoy to the Pope. The Japanese emissary passed through Mexico *en route* to Rome. He left some of his followers in Mexico, and it is said that these Japanese became the ancestors of a number of distinguished families in the Republic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TURKEY'S REPLY TO FRENCH OBLOQUY

THE REPENTANCE and self-reproach of Turkey, as exprest in the editorials of Constantinople papers from which we have so frequently quoted, are now replaced by a different mood. Turkey is indignant because she has been undervalued and misrepresented. The press which best represent Turkish feeling utter strong protests against what is considered in Stamboul to be the contempt in which the Ottoman Power is held in Europe. The leading papers of Paris, the *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps*, are especial objects of Moslem execration and derision. Turkey, according to the influential and important *Tanine* (Constantinople), is derided because of her mere determination to survive and keep her place as one among the congress of nations. Her wish to regain the Ægean Islands is treated as a fault or a crime. To quote the bitter and ironical comments of this organ on what her European judges style the "faults of Turkey":

"To be sure, Turkey has enormous faults; no doubt we consist entirely of faults. Turkey's unforgivable crime is that she desires to exist! While we wish to live safeguarding our independence and our national sentiments, and are exerting ourselves to the utmost of what possessions and what vitality we have to that end, there comes up a violent and threatening and sickening howl on all sides of us interpreting our most sincere and sacred endeavors for our country as evidence that we have gone daft in vain self-confidence. The shortest, cheapest, least bloody thing for us is to dig our own graves! The world knows how straight we were going to extinction in Abdul Hamid's time.

THE BRITISH INSTINCT.

JOHN BULL—"These Ægean Islands seem to be making a lot of bother. Turkey wants them, Italy wants them, Greece wants them. Why not end the trouble by taking them myself?"
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

Our faults were not heralded then by the *Journal des Débats*. All was silence when, in times of terrible slaughter, much innocent blood was shed. But to-day we show signs of life. From the calamities we have suffered is born an awakened life. A

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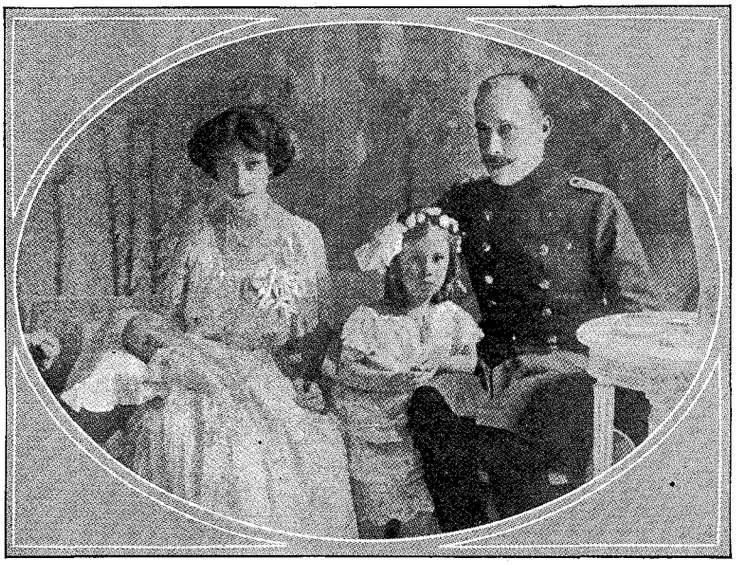
longing to live fills our hearts and urges us on to the last degree of sacrifice for our country, and, behold, 'a fault, a crime,' cry out the *Temps*, the *Echo de Paris*, and the *Débats*."

The criticism of the Parisian press is not only resented by the Turkish writer, but he proceeds to show that French antagonism to Turkey is really suicidal. French interests in a large measure are involved in Turkish relations. The condemnation and contempt of the French press become a boomerang which must eventually bring back no little injury. Referring to certain utterances of the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* in which the "apathy," "helplessness," and absolute "ruin" of Turkey are referred to, and her "extinction as a political power" foretold, the *Tanine* continues:



THE NEW ROYAL FAMILY OF ALBANIA.

The selection of Prince William of Wied to ascend the throne of Albania as its first sovereign ruler was from the first a foregone conclusion, says the London *Sphere*. It adds that apart from his personal qualities he possesses one great advantage over his numerous rival candidates in that he is an Evangelical Protestant, and as such can be relied upon to preserve an even balance among the three religions—Moslem, Greek Orthodox, and Roman Catholic—which claim the allegiance of the Albanians. The Wieds are of an ancient stock which early abandoned feudal habits and prejudices and acquired a "modern" view of the world and its needs. A pen-sketch of the new King and Queen appears among our "Personal Glimpses."

"We are amazed at such utterances of a portion of the Paris press. Do they not see that they are guilty of conduct treasonable to the true interests of France? Suppose Turkey were destroyed to-day. Do they not see that influences that would thus be strengthened would result in the limitation of the influence and interests of France?

"In the contingency of threatened or actual invasion of Turkish provinces by certain foreign troops, could France simply play the rôle of spectator? Would this help her relations with Germany?

"Would the little piece of our country that France might get be any adequate compensation for her loss of enormous capital invested in Turkey, for her present ascendency in the East in respect of language and literature and moral influence?

"Our enemies have interpreted our kindly relations with Germany as hostility to France. What shall we do? Announce hostility to Germany? No, instead of doing that, we feel the necessity of cultivating good relations with every one of the European Powers. Would France be pleased to have us at enmity with the Triple Alliance? If she is our friend, the very first thing she will demand of us will be that we involve her in no new difficulty. To live on friendly terms with all is our obvious duty. The present cabinet is working to that end, and is convinced that in so doing good service is rendered not only to Turkey, but to Europe also. Turkey can not be an enemy of France. The stronger she is the better friend, and upon the friendship of France she always confidently leans."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILLIAM OF WIED'S THORNY CROWN

ALBANIA, situated between Greece, Servia, Montenegro, and the Adriatic, was looked upon by the Balkan victors as a territory naturally destined to be apportioned among them. But the great Powers intervened, declaring that Albania should be independent under a prince of her own, and they have picked Prince William of Wied to be Albania's sovereign. He is, according to a writer in the London *Standard*, a young man of military education, courageous and romantic. He belongs to one of the oldest noble families whose estates lie in the valley of the Rhine, and is a nephew of Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania. Now the Albanian people, as we learn from several authorities, are among the boldest and physically finest of European nationalities. But they are turbulent, and every man of them goes armed. They cultivate the family feud and hereditary vendetta with more than Corsican ferocity. We read in the press that they desire the restoration of Turkish supremacy in the Balkans such as is favored by Essad Pasha and other Turkish incendiaries. As Prince Wied is a Protestant, he is not likely, we are told, to interfere with either the Greek or Roman Catholic or Mohammedan religionists who make up the population of his new dominion, and will thus refrain from interfering with what might prove a hornets' nest. But in assuming the crown he has gone quite contrary to the advice of the Kaiser and several others of his political advisers. The Turks are secretly intriguing against him and, as the London *Standard* reminds us, there are sinister influences at work which may finally end in a catastrophe similar to that of Maximilian in Mexico. Meanwhile we are told by the same authority that Prince William has taken up his residence at Durazzo on the coast of the Adriatic—some people cruelly hinting that he chose this place of residence so that he could get away if anything unfortunate happened. To quote further:

INDEPENDENCE, WITH A FEW STRINGS.

THE POWERS—"Now, William, we've made you king, feel perfectly free to do as you like." —*Pasquino* (Turin).

"In Durazzo (the Greek Epidamnos, the Roman Durrachium,

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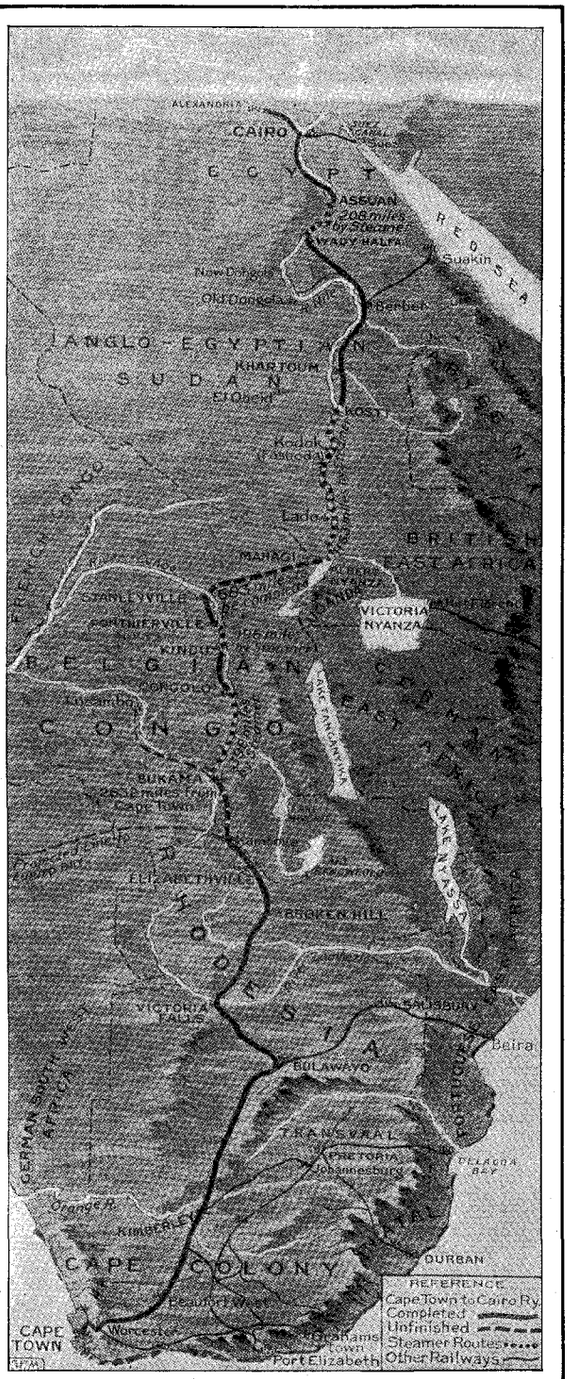
the starting-point of one of the most famous roads in Europe, that leading to Byzantium) preparations are being made for the Prince's reception. Furniture has already arrived; German commercial travelers are in evidence; picture post-cards of Prince William are to be seen in the shops; and there is even a picture-palace with films showing the Prince in his home life, the Prince visiting the Kaiser, the Prince leading his squadron, a very ingenious method of acquainting the population with their new ruler. But Essad also has a house at Durazzo, with armed guards at the door, and his partizans are there too."



TO BE READY IN TWO YEARS.

The Cape-to-Cairo Railway, showing how near it is to completion. The journey will be delightfully varied, alternating frequently between steamer and train as follows: Cape Town to Bukama (by train), 2,632 miles; Bukama to Congolo (by steamer), 398 miles; Congolo to Kindu (by train), 217 miles; Kindu to Ponthierville (by steamer), 196 miles; Ponthierville to Stanleyville (by train), 77 miles; Stanleyville to Mahagi, in the Sudan (by train), 683 miles; Mahagi to Kosti (by steamer), 1,163 miles; Kosti to Wady Halfa, via Khartum (by train), 815 miles; Wady Halfa to Assuan (by steamer), 208 miles; Assuan to Cairo (by train), 555 miles—in all 6,944 miles.—*Graphic* (London).

Essad Pasha, the one-time hero of Scutari, has of course been fighting the provisional government of Albania since the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest, and everything intimates that the approach of the new ruler is likely to stir up a hornets' nest. The state of the country is thus summarized in *The Standard:*

"The sinister figure of Essad moves about the interior from his stronghold at Tiranna, doing no one knows what. The Albanian Mussulmans are, it is said, conspiring to restore Turkish rule. The Maltsors, or hillmen, are apparently waiting events. And all along the newly mapped frontiers there is soreness, for across them there are Albanians now declared to be subjects of their hereditary enemies; and, in addition, the southern frontier has left many of Greek race in Albania who are clamoring loudly to be united to Greece. On the top of all this there is the newly discovered plot, the basis of which was evidently not only a raid from without, but a conspiracy within.

"This is no comfortable kingdom for a young German Prince to go into, and it is little wonder that the Kaiser has warned Prince Wilhelm that he is faced with serious risks. This, in fact, is the warning that all the Powers he consulted gave him."

THE CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILWAY

ROME conquered Europe through her great road-makers, but left Africa for a later generation. What Cæsar left, Cecil Rhodes attempted, and now, we read, the Cape-to-Cairo Railway is actually nearing completion. The old Roman roads, like many of the French and German roads of to-day, were principally built for strategic purposes, to facilitate the transport of troops, baggage, and artillery. The new African road, built by England, is to be a path of peace, and we read in the London *Graphic:*

"Several factors make a reference to the Cape-to-Cairo project particularly appropriate at the moment. There is, first, the enormous advance made during the last few years, and, in the second place, the recent announcement that the Belgian Government has ceded to Britain a strip of land in the Kongo, thus making it possible for the railway to traverse British territory throughout its entire length of 6,944 miles, that being the distance from Cape Town to Cairo, or 7,074 miles if we include the journey to the sea at Alexandria.

"We get an idea of the rapidity with which the central regions of Africa are being opened up to commerce and civilization by means of the railway when it is stated that northward the track has been laid to within a short distance of Bukama, right in the heart of the Kongo, tho at present passengers can travel only as far as Elizabethville, also in the Kongo, some 2,321 miles north of Cape Town.

"Altho the Cape-to-Cairo Railway will now be British throughout, it must not be forgotten that its object is purely commercial. Starting, as it does, from the east end of the Mediterranean, it will never be able to compete against the direct sea-route from England to the Cape in point of speed. But, like a gigantic back-bone, it will carry the nerves of commercial life along the continent, promote local traffic, and, by means of feeder lines to the oceans on east and west, furnish outlets for the great future trade of Africa's wealthiest regions—the central section."

A curious circumstance connected with the building of this line has been the peril to which the workmen were exposed from the attacks of wild beasts, and we are told by this writer:

"As the railway penetrated northward toward the heart of this wonderful and fascinating continent, the engineers experienced considerable difficulties and hardships. They had to overcome the unfriendly attitude of the natives, while the wild beasts of the country gave them no little anxiety. Now the natives acknowledge the advantages of the iron road and the comforts and blessings it is capable of bringing to their very doors. In Northwestern Rhodesia, particularly, lions were the source of considerable anxiety both to the engineers and the workmen, and strong palisades had to be built around the camps to prevent the workmen being carried off in their sleep."

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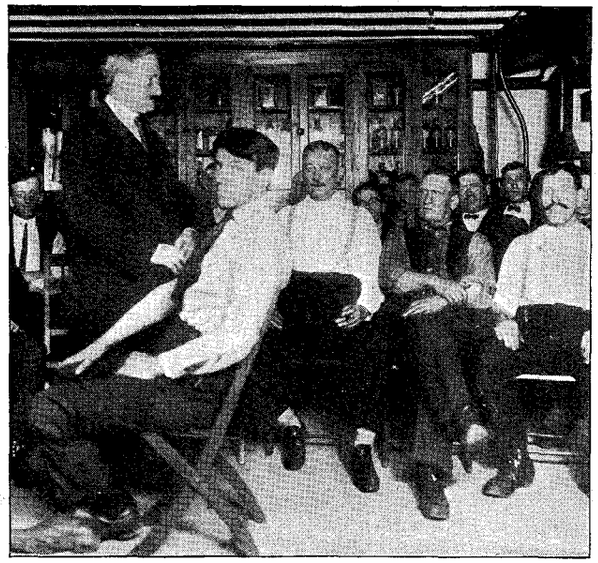
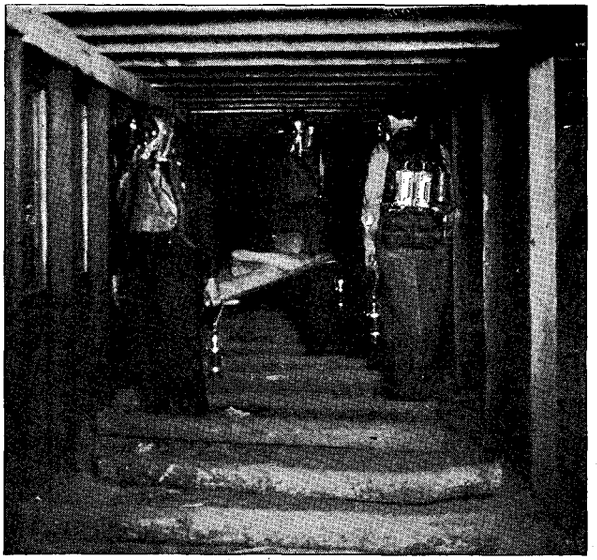


SURGEON INSTRUCTING A CLASS IN "FIRST AID"
At the Carnegie Steel Company.

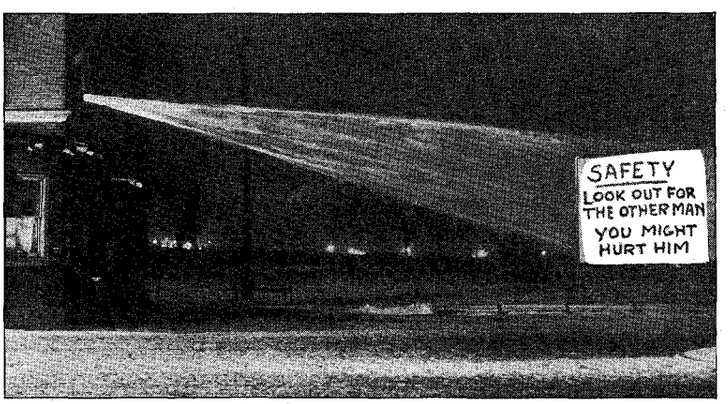


AT DRILL IN RESCUE TRAINING STATION.
H. C. Frick Coke Company.

EFFORTS OF THE STEEL CORPORATION TO SAVE THE LIVES OF ITS WORKERS.
"Everywhere there is an earnest appeal to the employee to use care and to keep SAFETY in mind at all times."

SAFETY IN STEEL

ACCIDENT-PREVENTION WORK has been undertaken by the United States Steel Corporation on a large scale. Safety committees, embracing 4,678 employees in 1912, have been organized for practically every operation throughout its subsidiary companies, and the personnel of these committees, especially those made up of workmen, is changed periodically in order to extend the individual interest in safety. Since 1906, when the Corporation actively took up the work, approximately $5,000,000 has been spent on safety work, and it is felt that, to a large extent, those accidents for which the employer is responsible have been eliminated. We quote from Bulletin No. 4 of the Corporation's Bureau of Safety, Relief, Sanitation, and Welfare as follows:



THE "BEACON LIGHT OF SAFETY"
At the main entrance of the Gary works. Crowds of men watch the safety sermonets and pictures at change of shifts, and the reminders flashed on the screen "cause many a man to think of Safety First as he passes on his way to work."

"An analysis of the causes of accidents shows that a large proportion of them are due to the carelessness of the workmen. In an endeavor to eliminate these accidents a very active campaign of education was started by all of the subsidiary companies some time ago. Entertainments are given at the different plants or mines. All employees and their families are invited. Typical unsafe practises are shown in contrast with the proper and safe method of doing the work. Motion-pictures and lantern-slides are employed, and are relieved by music and other things of an entertaining character. Twenty-one such entertainments were given by one company this year. Another company, in conjunction with a public service company, entertained at different times some 8,000 school children. They were shown moving pictures of the dangers of the street and their play. It is believed that all of this work is beneficial in stimulating the interest in safety.

"Many other plans have been inaugurated, the most recent of which is the giving of monthly prizes to each man in the departments having the best records for safety. One company has established a bonus plan which applies to all foremen; and cash bonuses, based upon the per cent. of reduction of accidents in each particular department, are paid at the end of the year to each foreman. In some companies, suggestion boxes are located at convenient places throughout the plant for the convenience of all employees who are not members of committees but desire to make suggestions. Prizes are awarded periodically to those making the best suggestions. Safety precepts are printed on pay-envelops, the wordings being changed each pay-day. These precepts are displayed on signs at the entrance to the works and are in plain view as the employees go to and from work. They are also printed on forms used in the plant; on lead pencils, cigars and matches, lapel buttons, watch fobs, drinking-cups, etc. Thousands of calendars are distributed to the employees each year with some words of caution printed

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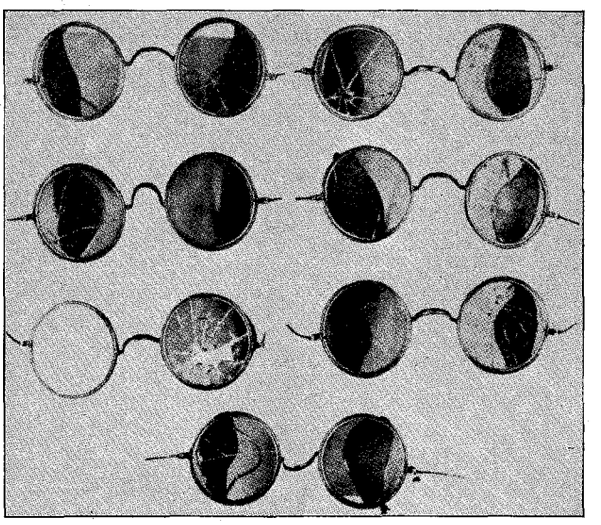
on each leaflet for the month. Everywhere there is an earnest appeal to the employee to use care in doing his work and to keep SAFETY in mind at all times."

Some of the photographs reproduced herewith show strikingly to what lengths this campaign for safety, sanitation, and general welfare has gone. The corporation has adopted a voluntary accident relief plan; all of its subsidiary mining companies have first-aid and rescue work; and elaborate general specifications for sanitary installations in its various plants have been adopted and are insisted upon. Some of its miners are housed in sanitary camps of attractive design, such as the Docena Camp, near Birmingham, Ala., which has houses with running water, ideal garbage disposal, bath-houses, a hospital, and ample facilities for recreation, including club-houses, baseball-grounds, etc. Visiting and district nurses are employed in a number of the mining and manufacturing plants, and no less than 101 children's playgrounds have been provided by the subsidiary companies. In return for all this the corporation points to its accident record, where it is shown that in one of its subsidiary companies the deaths per million tons of product in 1912 was 1.88 against 4.29 throughout the country and 6.53 in South Wales. This company produced 531,328 tons of coal per death, whereas only 233,000 were produced in the whole United States, and 153,000 in South Wales. The moral is for him who runs to read.



SEVEN EYES SAVED.

Seven goggles broken by chips that might have destroyed eyesight, at South Works' Foundry Chipping Yard during March, 1913.

SHALL WE BLEED AGAIN?—A century ago "first aid to the injured" consisted largely in bleeding the unfortunate sufferer. Bleeding has gone out of fashion and the practise was doubtless abused, yet facts are coming to light that show some justification for it. Recent investigations indicate that the letting of blood decreases the permeability of the blood-vessels, and that in certain diseases abnormal permeability is a dangerous condition, to be mended whenever possible, by whatever means. It is only just beginning to be realized that the blood-vessels often permit their soluble contents to pass freely through their walls, and that this condition may be favored or avoided by proper diet and treatment. *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, January 31), in an article entitled "The Old Practise of Venesection in a New Light," sketches various treatments and then adds:

"Quite surprizing is the additional fact that hemorrhage, as it occurs in the old practise of blood-letting, also exercises a favorable effect in decreasing the abnormal permeability of the vessels. Accordingly, not only the injection of blood and serums, but also the repeated withdrawal of blood from the circulation may occasion a therapeutically useful response in the organism. There appears to exist in this finding an experimental basis for the old practise of blood-letting in conditions attended with the undue formation of transudates or exudates, as in pneumonia or pleurisy. The procedure, once so common, and even a century ago held so generally applicable, has almost been abandoned. Like any method which rests on purely empiric basis, it has doubtless done harm incommensurably greater than the good that was expected therefrom. . . . Perhaps these newer studies on the effect of hemorrhage on the permeability of the blood-vessels will help to present in a better light the practise of our predecessors of a generation or two ago."

ANTS AS DISEASE-CARRIERS

EXPERIMENTS in the Ancon Hospital in the Canal Zone show that ants may transmit infectious disease, as flies do, by tracking the germs with their feet. So far as could be seen, however, ants are not themselves subject to such diseases, and indeed the formic acid in which their organs abound is not favorable to bacteria. Any moving thing, animate or inanimate, may carry germs with it, and when there is disease about, anything that travels, from a railway-train to a house-fly, is to be regarded with suspicion. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London, January 10):

"No suspicion until lately has arisen that the industrious ant might upon occasion act as the transmitting agent of infection to man. It was known that some species, such as the white ant, had very destructive tendencies in certain parts of the tropics, and that the bites of some large tropical ants caused a good deal of general disturbance, being attended with faintness and shivering and sometimes with temporary paralysis. It was also known that some savage races used the dried bodies of ants, beaten into a paste, as an arrow-poison, but it is only of late that suggestion has been made that this insect might convey pathogenic bacteria to man. The ant is commonly found in and around the dwellings of people residing in the tropics. It is, indeed, a matter of difficulty to keep this insect away from food-stuffs in such houses, and it is equally difficult to keep the ant away from human dejecta when these are not properly disposed of. So that it can not be doubted that the ant has the opportunity of carrying from infected excreta the specific organisms of disease to the food stored in human dwellings. . . . . .

"Little or no experimental work, however, had been done to obtain proof that ants were capable of transmitting diseases to man; but in 1912, Dr. L. B. Bates, bacteriologist to Ancon Hospital in the Panama Canal Zone, undertook a series of experiments with the view of putting to the test whether or not the ant acted as a transmitting agent of such infections as enteric fever and bacillary dysentery. . . . His investigations were carried out with the large yellow ants which are found in and around the houses in the Canal Zone. He fed a number of these insects on bread soaked with cultures of bacillus typhosus for five days, killing and examining some of them at certain intervals, but in no instance was he able to recover the typhoid bacillus from the intestines of the ants. The experiment was carefully repeated with like negative results. He then tried to determine if the ant could carry the specific organisms on its legs or body, in a purely mechanical way, to human food."

To this end, a number of the insects were dropt into a broth culture of the typhoid bacillus and allowed afterward to crawl out and walk over dishes in such a way that their footprints could be "cultivated" for bacteria. The typhoid bacillus was easily found in every instance. This experiment was repeated several times, and in the majority of cases positive results were obtained. To quote further:

"It is known that the body of the ant contains a certain amount of formic acid. Dr. Bates infers, therefore, that under such circumstances it would be almost impossible that any typhoid bacillus could survive for any length of time in the intestinal canal of the ant. He concludes that the ant under certain conditions is capable of becoming an active agent in the transmission of enteric fever or bacillary dysentery to man, but only in a mechanical way. The same is almost certainly true as regards cholera."

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FURS, TRUE AND FALSE

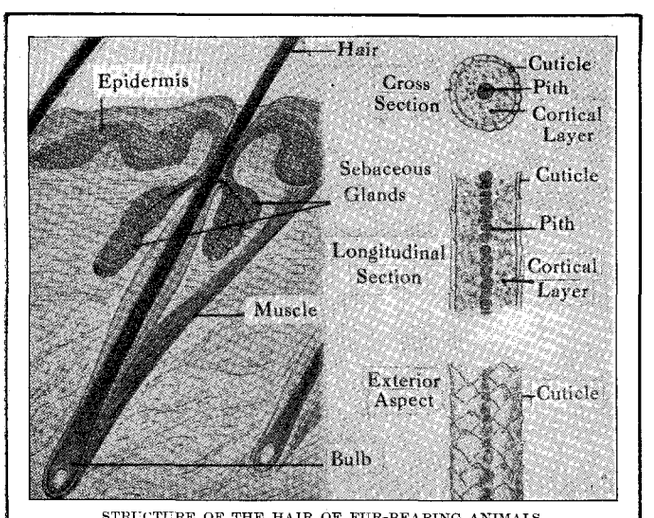
THIS IS THE DAY of imitations. Imitations are of two kinds—those by which the dealer deceives the purchaser, and those by which the purchaser hopes to deceive the public. Dealers make money by the first; no one derives pecuniary profit from the second, but it must be a vast satisfaction to produce on one's friends the impression made by real diamonds or sealskin, without having to pay the price. In an article on the testing of furs, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by Daniel Claude, we are informed that with a microscope one may easily distinguish between the true and the false. Unfortunately it is difficult to use a microscope on one's friends' garments, altho it is quite possible to twitch out a few hairs surreptitiously and take them home for subsequent examination. The tests are most successful in trade, and doubtless may serve as an efficient protection against the first kind of fraud. We read:

"How are furs tested? For a long time it was enough for dealers to touch the hair to recognize its nature, and experts used no other method. But progress in the art of preparing and tanning skins has rendered this means insufficient, and it is no longer possible to-day to identify furs except with the aid of the microscope.

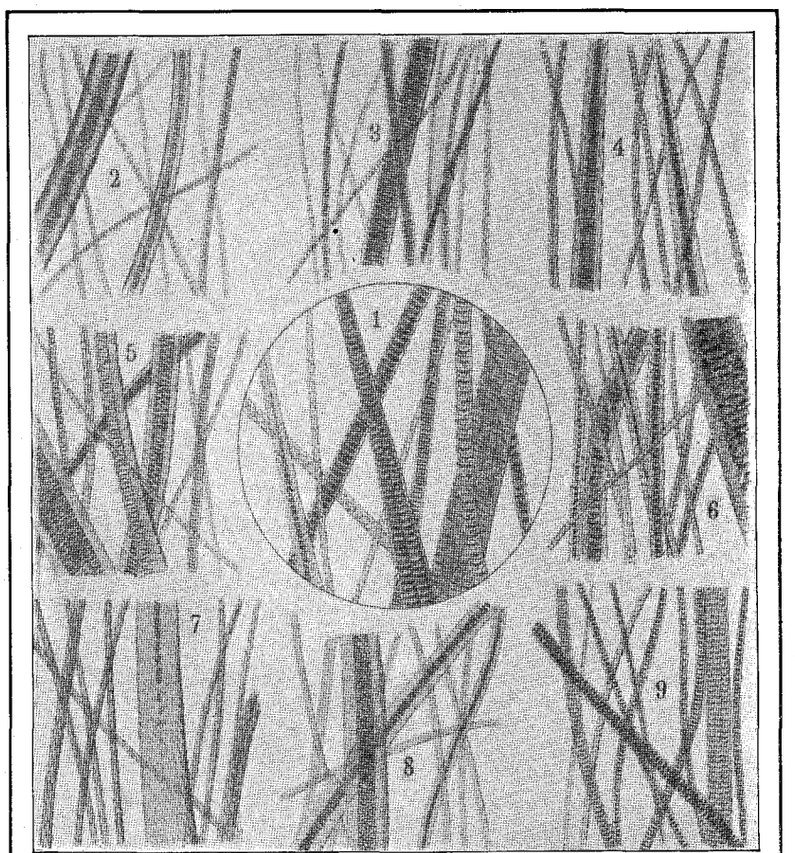
"The fur of mammals is made up of hair. Except with a few animals, the horse among others, the hairs are of two very different kinds—one small and thin, constituting wool, down, or fluff, playing the principal part in protection against cold; the other larger, longer, more numerous—coarse hair, mane, etc. Still others are intermediate.

"According to the climate from which the fur comes, according as the animal has been killed at a period more or less remote from the shedding of the hair, according to the part of the body from which the fur is taken, the number, aspect, and proportion of the different hairs vary. Nevertheless, all have common characteristics.

"A hair is always formed from a bulb buried in the skin, richly provided with blood-vessels and covered by the epidermis; above this bulb the epidermic cells, abundantly nourished, grow, and form a stem that soon pushes its way to the outside after making way through the epidermis. The cells constituting the hair are hardened and flattened, but all are not alike, and from the outside to the center three layers may be distinguished: 1. The cuticle or epidermicle, very thin and formed of flat, overlapping scales; 2, the cortical substance, much thicker, often colored, full of air-bubbles in old hairs; 3, the pith or medullary substance at the center, formed of many-sided cells, sometimes arranged in an axial column.



STRUCTURE OF THE HAIR OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.



FURS SEEN THROUGH THE MICROSCOPE.

No. 1, rabbit; 2, beaver; 3, marten; 4, ermine; 5, opossum; 6, skunk; 7, sea-otter; 8, muskrat; 9, chinchilla.

"Each hair is accompanied by two oil-glands that secrete an unctuous liquid, which lubricates the hair, and by a slender muscle, which by contracting makes it 'stand on end,' and in man produces the so-called 'gooseflesh.'

"In the examination of furs, it is only the characteristics of the hair itself that concern us, and it is the peculiarities and details of the three constituent layers that will give us all our information. . . . . .

"The rabbit, or rather the rabbit family . . . presents a characteristic that enables it to be recognized at first sight—through the microscope; its large hairs are spindle-shaped and the pith presents numerous branchings. Again, the cortical substance is always extremely small—a characteristic shared also by the deer and the chinchilla, so if your fur has hairs whose pith forms elongated Y's, be sure that it is that of the hare or the rabbit.

"The hair of the seals and sea-otters has no pith. As the only others that have this property are those of the human race, it is easy to tell the genuine from imitations.

"The marine otter has no pith in its smaller hairs and only a very narrow pith at the base of its large hairs. This distinguishes it from the true otters of Europe and Canada. . . . All these otters have hair provided with characteristic scales that differentiate them clearly from the 'Hudson otter,' made with muskrat skin, and still more from the 'Columbia otter' and 'electric otter,' which are common rabbit.

"All the mustelids, such as the bison, have common characteristics; their coarse hair has a thick cortical layer, found only among the carnivores and a pith of complex branchings. Details enable them to be told apart. . . . . .

"The very rare chinchilla has many of the characteristics of the rabbit, which is most often used in imitating it, but the pith of its large hairs is formed of rows of cells, juxtaposed and parallel.

"The skunk is much like the opossum except that the microscope reveals in the large hairs of the latter an eccentric pith and a more flexible and slender cortical layer, which is never colored. . . . . .

"These few examples may suffice to show that fur-testing is not impossible, and that consequently frauds are less numerous than is generally believed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CLOTH FOR HEATING PURPOSES

CLOTH that is warm, not in the usual sense of merely keeping in bodily heat, but in that of being itself a source of warmth, may now be obtained through the ordinary channels of commerce. The first cloth of this kind was devised many years ago, on the principle of the ordinary electric heater, but the obstacles that prevented its satisfactory working have only recently been removed. The late invention, like the earlier one, hails from France, and is described by Francis Marre in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, December 6). Says this writer in substance:

"It was shown long ago that sufferers from gout and rheumatism find considerable relief when the region or seat of pain is kept at a fairly high and constant temperature. But it would be extremely unpleasant for them to be condemned to live continually in an overheated atmosphere, when it would suffice to prolong the action of heat on only one part of the body; so they have recourse to heavy clothes. The latter, however, are not generators of heat, and their rôle is simply that of thermic insulators to prevent the escape of bodily heat.

"So, ever since the introduction of electric heating, attempts have been made to include resisting conductors in the thickness of the textiles and to send a current of electricity through these, raising their temperature thereby. The first trials of this kind were made in France by Mr. Carmichel, now professor of physics in the University of Toulouse; they gave satisfactory results, but the weight and stiffness of the heating fabrics have always been an obstacle to their use in the manufacture of clothing. On the other hand, the insulation was often imperfect, which was dangerous, or resistance to wear was insufficient, or the metal used rusted rapidly; all of which inconveniences caused the abandonment, at the outset, of the industrial manufacture of these fabrics.

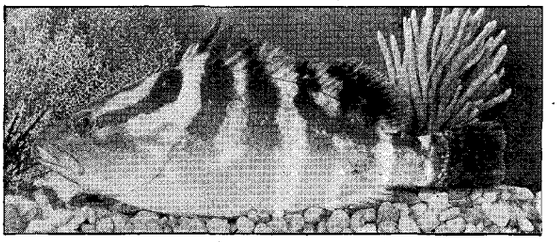
"If we may believe a report presented by Mr. Daniel Berthelot to the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, all these difficulties have been surmounted by an engineer in Belfort, Mr. C. Herrgott. The fabric invented by him has survived all the tests imposed on it, and has met well the conditions of actual use in the Bordeaux hospitals, under the direction of Professor Bergonié.

"Mr. Daniel Berthelot has demonstrated the manifest superiority of the Herrgott fabric over those that employ a network of electric conductors or a mass of asbestos supporting spiral wires. In the new fabric, the conductors form an integral part of the cloth, without detracting, by their presence, from the flexibility which is so indispensable. The metal chosen for the purpose is nickel, whose resistance to oxidation is well known. Between two neighboring threads, the difference of potential is too small for a short circuit to be formed, and insulation is so perfect that when the fabric is moistened there is no abnormal heating. The desire to avoid all possible accidents leads the inventor not to extend his conducting network to the edges of the fabric, so that ordinary wear can not expose the metal.

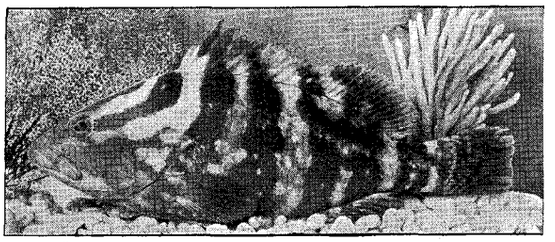
"Ordinary conductors make it easy to attach the fabric to an electric-light circuit of 110 to 220 volts, as one would attach a simple lamp."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FISH THAT CHANGE THEIR CLOTHES

WHAT WOULD YOU THINK if you should see a milk-white fish suddenly develop spots all over his body and then as quickly change to the color of river mud? It is now known that many tropical fish act in this astounding fashion, clothing themselves in one color or pattern after another like a visiting European monarch on a busy day. Until the advent of large aquaria these peculiarities were little noted. Naturally, if one had seen a brown fish swimming in the sea on one day and a white one of the same shape on the next, he would have concluded only that there were brown and white varieties of the same species. But in an aquarium the observer may see the fish change clothes under his very eyes, and there seems to be no doubt that the creature does it knowingly and of set purpose. Says Arthur G. Eldredge, in an article contributed to *Country Life in America* (Garden City, N. Y., February) and illustrated with his own photographs:



THE NASSAU GROUPER PHOTOGRAPHED IN MEDIUM EXCITEMENT, WHEN IT APPEARS DARK BROWN AND WHITE.



IN EXTREME EXCITEMENT, THE SAME COLOR INTENSIFIED.

IN THE CONCEALMENT PHASE, DARK, MUDDY BROWN.

HIS COMPLEXION MATCHES HIS MOOD.

"We are accustomed to think of our North American trout as a brilliant and beautiful fish, but compared with some of the denizens of tropic seas the trout is but a gray moth beside a butterfly. Moreover, these strikingly marked and highly colored creatures possess a faculty of unusual interest to the observer—the power of changing their colors instantaneously. Dr. C. H. Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium, calls them the 'chameleons of the sea.' . . . . . .

"It is now agreed by scientists that this color is under control. The skin of these fishes is composed of chromatophores (color cells) which contain pigment granules of many colors. Prof. F. B. Sumner thinks the colors have no adaptive significance, but are the result of nervous reflexes produced by disturbance of various kinds. Dr. Townsend has found by experiment that when the circulation of water is stopt a coloration appears not shown at any other time. This he terms a distress phase. When allowed to become very hungry they exhibit an unusually brilliant coloration when the food is given; when lights are turned on over the tanks at night yet another phase is seen.

"From long observation Dr. Townsend concludes that the various phases may be classified. Mimicry, hiding, mild excitement, distress, anger, and extreme excitement would seem to include nearly all of them. After the aquarium has closed at night the fish display many interesting changes not seen during the noise, strong light, and excitement of the day.

"The accompanying photographs were made at the New York Aquarium. Only a few phases were obtained, as the fish would not, in my limited time, and probably would not at all, regain their normal state after the handling necessary to catch and place them in a small tank for photographing. They are all salt-water species, few fresh-water fish having shown rapid changes.

"The Nassau grouper (*Epinephelus striatus*) has so far shown the greatest number of changes—seven as listed: 1, a uniform creamy white without any dark markings; 2, dark above with pure white under parts; 3, uniform dark copper-brown; 4, upper half sharply banded, lower half creamy white; 5, snow-white below, dusky above, with a median black band from pectoral

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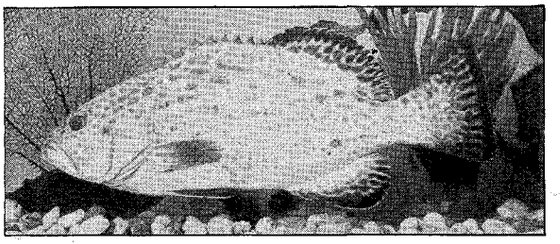
fin to tail; 6, dark, mottled with white; 7, uniform dark suffused with red.

"The yellow-fin grouper (*Mycteroperca venenosa*) shows many beautiful changes and seems more willing to exhibit than some of the other fishes. Watching for half an hour I observed the following changes: whole body a delicate pearl-gray, with large patches of darker gray, edges of all except the pectoral fin an intense velvet-black; then a flushing of scarlet on the upper two-thirds, with a darkening of the body-spots and with small spots of deep red-brown appearing below the lateral line; then by some disturbance of the tank one displayed a strong excited phase, the spots very dark, the light portions nearly white, with salmon spots on the belly. One small specimen appeared to think he was hiding by lying on a dark-brown stone, his own color matching it very perfectly. The white phase was observed at night, after closing. Certain specimens taken from deep water are remarkable for their intense scarlet color, strongest on the upper two-thirds.

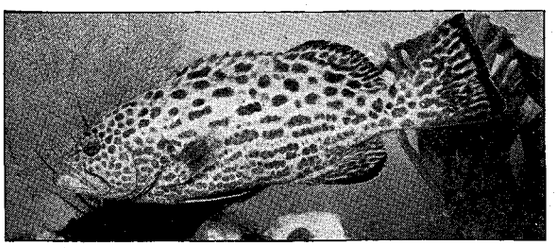
"The hogfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*) . . . swam about the tank continually, changing from medium dark to entire creamy white delicately flushed with pink, except the head portion which remained darker. Another specimen lay on the bottom retaining the medium-dark coloration. This fish has a peculiar mouth. When open fully it extends somewhat past the eye, and it is then that the resemblance to a hog's snout is noticeable. . . . . .

"There are other varieties showing wonderful changes of color which I was not able to photograph. Among them are the queen trigger-fish, showing four phases of remarkable color, the red parrot, blue tang, grunts, margate, red grouper, and others. I observed in one tank what seemed to be mimicry. The margate fish, normally light-colored, assumed a quite uniform chocolate-brown, imitating the black grouper with which he was confined.

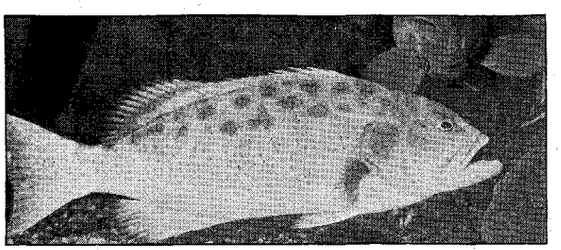
"Sometimes the changes are very rapid; again they are slow, and we are able to follow the gradual change of pattern and color. The fish swim leisurely about, their colors fading and blending into the new ones and again flushing up strongly like the changing hues of an autumn sunset."



YELLOW FIN GROUPER, LIGHT PHASE, NEARLY WHITE,
With pale gray spots, and edge of tail and fins black.



THE SAME FISH.
The spots are nearly black above, fading into dark gray below, with salmon spots on the belly.



IN THE PALE PHASE; PHOTOGRAPHED AT NIGHT.
Above his head appears that of a red grouper.

IN THE CONCEALMENT PHASE.
He is a dark, muddy brown.

A "CHAMELEON OF THE SEA."

LAVA-CASTINGS OF TREES

—A mold for casting molten material must usually be made of something imperishable. For casting iron, for instance, moist sand is generally employed. No one would think of using wood for the purpose. And yet we are assured, on the testimony of numerous scientific witnesses, that impressions of trees, and even of lighter and more combustible material, have been found in lava, which must have been molten at the time when the impressions were made. Writes an editor of *Cosmos* (Paris):

"Several times lava from Kilauea . . . has flowed through the woods, surrounding, in its path, the tree-trunks with a layer of lava rising to the highest point reached by the burning flood. The tree is killed, either at once or at length; but the hollow column of basaltic lava stands like a monument above the plain.

"In another type . . . the lava comes to rest, surrounding the trees, which disappear, but after having imprest on the basaltic rock all the most minute details of their structure. The casting appears in the form of cylindrical holes 9 to 12 feet deep, made vertically in the lava-flow.

"How does it happen that the trees had time to make such a delicate imprint on the lava before disappearing in smoke and ashes? This paradoxical fact is doubtless explained as follows: on the one hand, the large trees, full of sap, cool the layer of lava that comes into immediate contact with the trunk, and as lava is a very bad conductor of heat this fixt layer persists, altho surrounded by liquid fire."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WIND AND VEGETATION—

The plant life of a large section of country may be altered, or even wiped out, by a change in the character of the prevailing winds. A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) tells us that the vegetation of both sea and land is very sensibly influenced by air-currents. He says:

"In marine plants, the exterior form is modified characteristically by the shock of the waves. In places, the sea-bottom is completely deprived of vegetation under the influence of the wind; but in other places the wind favors the dissemination and fecundation of various marine plants. The composition of the marine flora depends on the oxygen and the food substances that are brought by the wind. . . . . .

"On the continents, the wind sometimes prevents plant-growth. In the forest, it is destructive, uprooting trees and breaking off branches. Under the harmful action of the wind, which increases their transpiration, plants are obliged to have recourse to various adaptations, such as the diminution of the surface of transpiration, covering themselves with hair or wax, dwarfing, or the formation of rosettes. . . . By modifying the conformation of the surface, the wind acts indirectly on the plant world, and this action may be beneficial or harmful, according to circumstances. . . . Finally, the winds assure the dissemination of various plants by sea and land. They distribute seeds, spores, and fruits directly or indirectly by means of the waves or of birds driven before the gale. The first plants that take possession of a virgin soil are the algæ, mosses, and lichens, whose spores are very light. The seeds of the phanerogams also, owing to their smallness or their special form, lend themselves easily to wind-dissemination. . . . Authorities differ widely regarding the spreading of plants to great distances. Kerner, who has studied the influence of the winds on the dissemination of Alpine plants, supposes that long-distance transportation, across seas and continents, is out of the question. On the other hand, a more recent writer, Schröter, who has also studied the flora of the Alps, believes the thing quite possible, and cites several instances of it."

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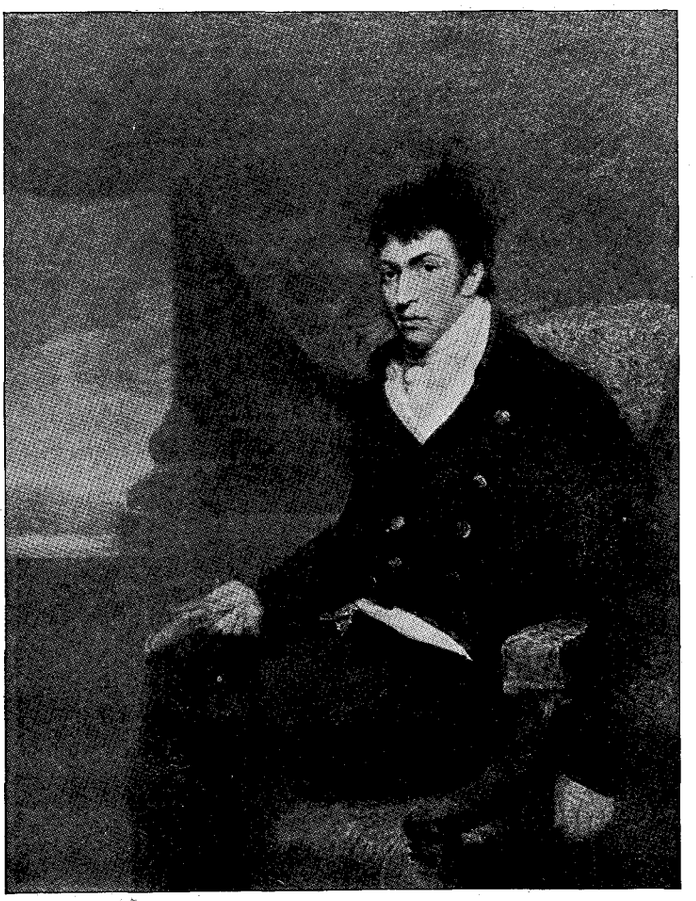
LETTERS AND ART

A PHRENOLOGICAL VIEW OF BURNS

IT HAS TAKEN almost a century for certain facts concerning the cerebral development of Robert Burns to become generally known. A writer in the London *Sphere* refers almost timorously to the fact that early in the nineteenth century, in the year that Jean Armour, Burns's widow, died, the family of Robert Burns gave their consent to having a cast made of the skull of the poet, dead thirty-eight years previously. The science of phrenology had just then been interesting Scotch physicians, and a paper was drawn up containing the results of the phrenological examination of Burns's skull, with drawings of the cast. It is these memorials of the poet that Mr. Arthur Keith now examines, beginning with some generalizations about the present method of drawing conclusions from physiological aspects, and using a tone almost deprecatory in fear that the sensibilities of Burns's worshipers will be hurt by what may be regarded as an unreverential way of treating the poet's physical remains:



RAEBURN'S PORTRAIT OF ROBERT BURNS.

For a century it was not known that the greatest of Scotch poets had sat for the greatest of Scotch painters. This portrait is now published for the first time by the London *Sphere*. It is owned by Mr. E. B. Nash, of Scotland.

"Most of us have lost faith in the size of head or expanse of brow as an index of mental ability; our speculations along such lines have been upset by our daily experience. We place our trust rather in the eye, the mouth, the expression, the manner in which the countenance lights up. Burns had an eye. 'I never saw such another eye in a human head,' said Sir Walter Scott. Had Sir Walter shared Dr. George Combe's predilection for the study of heads I am quite certain he would have discovered that the poet's brain was quite as remarkable as his eye. In recent years Miss Lee and Professor Pearson have invented a fairly accurate method of calculating the size of the brain from the dimensions of the skull. Their method indicates that Burns had a brain measuring 1,720 cubic cm.—1,500 cubic cm. being the size of brain for an average Scotsman. The great size of the head gives a key to the remark made by Sir Walter Scott, viz., 'His countenance was more massive than it looks in any of his portraits.' . . . . . .

"Unfortunately the cast of the skull leaves off at the lower margin of the eye-sockets, hence I am unable to give any exact measurements relating to the lower part of the face. The width of the face, however, one can state definitely. The widest part of the face, taken just below the eye-sockets, measures 134 mm., fully a quarter of an inch beyond the width of the average man's face. Yet the cheek-bones, as may be seen from the various portraits as from the skull cast, were neither high nor prominent; the greatest width of the face lay well behind the eye-sockets. Anatomists do not include the forehead in measuring the length of the face because its upper limit is hard to define; they measure from the root of the nose to the lower margin of the chin. The well-developed average man has a face length of 120 mm. From the various portraits I infer that the poet's face was of average length, about 120 mm., but his face was above the average width. When, however, a face of rather more than normal dimensions is painted as part of a head of altogether abnormal dimensions it appears dwarfed; hence Sir Walter Scott's remark that artists had not done justice to the massiveness of Burns's features.

"In order to assist the reader in realizing the remarkable dimensions of the poet's skull, or rather brain-case, I have set various views of it side by side with the corresponding view of a skull of nearly the average size. The profile view shows its exceeding length, viz., 206 mm., a good half-inch beyond the average. Even the Edinburgh hatters, accustomed to provide for exceptionally large heads, must have had some difficulty in meeting the needs of the poet. The skull also is remarkably wide, 153 mm. The proportion of the width to the length of the skull is of interest to those who study and discriminate human races; in Burns's case the width is 74 per cent. of the length. He was thus not only of the large-headed but also long-headed type. The height of the skull—the degree to which the roof rises above the ear-holes—reveals a Scotch feature. The head of the typical Scot has a low-pitched roof. The height of Burns's skull is 125 mm.—quite a good figure in itself, but low when compared with the great length and breadth measurements."

Then the writer deals with what he regards an aspect of Burns hitherto untouched:

"That he was a Scot of Scots goes without saying. Racial mixture is just as marked north of the Tweed as south of it; from John o' Groat's to Land's End we are a hybrid people. Can we assign Burns with some degree of certainty to any of the known racial elements? Beyond doubt we can. Recent researches by the professor of anatomy in the University of Glasgow provide us with the materials for solving the problem. A few years ago Professor Bryce undertook a systematic examination of certain ancient cairns in the island of Arran—an island which Burns must have scanned many a time from his native Ayrshire shore. In the very oldest of these cairns Professor Bryce recovered skulls of the same type, almost of the same

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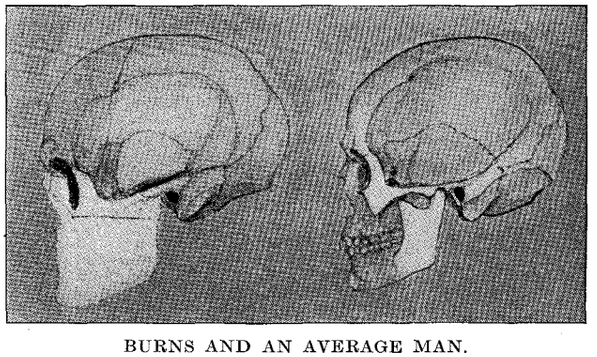
size, as that of Burns. In these cairns were found only worked flints; those long- and large-headed people lived in Arran before the use of metals had reached Scotland—a date which we may safely assign to a period of about 2000 B.C. We know that Walter Campbell, the poet's ancestor, who settled in Kincardine and adopted the name of Burness, came from Argyll; his mother, Agnes Brown, was an Ayrshire woman. On both sides the poet came of the stock which is native to that part of Scotland in which Arran is set. Burns thus comes of the oldest native race of Scots we have yet discovered. It is in the highlands rather than in the lowlands we must seek his kith and kin. Who knows how many Burns there may have been round the shores of the Firth of Clyde in olden times? We only know of our one because he happened to be born when the printing-press was at work.

"A study of the poet's skull reveals some intimate details which throw some light on his nature. He had indifferent use of his hands. As a volunteer we know that he handled his musket clumsily; his workmen report that he was not a neat plowman. There are certain features in his skull which indicate that he ought to have been left-handed. He certainly wrote with his right hand; his brother, Gilbert, was ambidextrous. If the reader will look at the view of the poet's skull from above and compare it with the same view of the average skull, it will be seen that in the latter the left side of its hinder end is more prominent than the right; the prominence of the left occiput is a result, so we believe at present, of right-handedness, for the specialization of the right arm means a specialization on the left side of the brain. In Burns's skull it is not the left but the right occiput which is overdeveloped. This is particularly well seen when a study is made of the hinder aspect of the head as shown in our illustrations.

"A hinder view of the skull shows that the poet's head was lopsided, the preponderance of the right side being altogether abnormal. To interpret the peculiar appearance of this aspect of the poet's skull, one must remember his early years in the 'auld clay biggin near Alloway Church.'"

CUDGELING THE DRAMATIC CRITICS

DRAMATIC CRITICS, especially those of New York, are having the tables turned upon them in ways more unpleasant than pleasant, one would think. Ever since the annual dinner of the Theatrical Managers' Association last month their honor as sincere purveyors of theatrical criticism has been up for question. Mr. Mark Klaw accused some four or more of outright dishonesty, and Mr. Arthur Brisbane, while defending them against the particular charge, would not certify to the usefulness of their function. Mr. Klaw, according to the

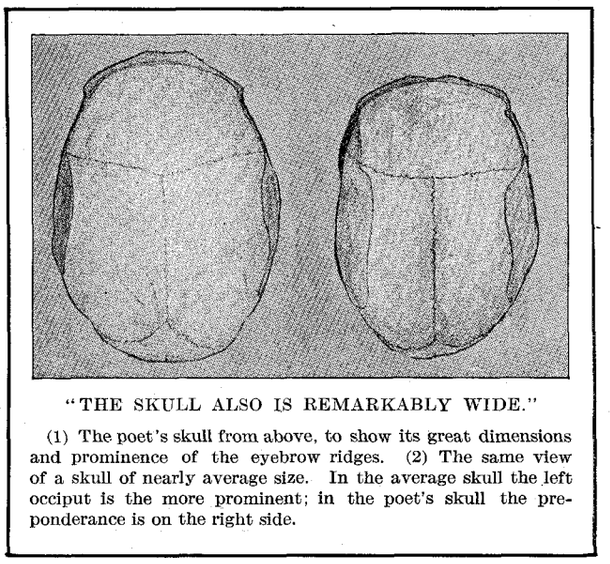


BURNS AND AN AVERAGE MAN.

(1) Profile of cast of Burns's skull to show its great length, "a good half-inch beyond the average." The same aspect (2) of an average man's skull is placed side by side for comparison.

newspaper accounts of the speeches made at the dinner, declared that when he came to New York twenty years ago there were four men who were for sale in the open market. The intervening time might have given them a chance for reformation, but Mr. Klaw asserts that they haven't reformed. In speaking of a "quid pro quo," however, he asserts he doesn't "mean that they would steal your watch or would take any money." Mr. Klaw specifies:

"But when a man sits in judgment on a serious work and writes what is not true he steals your property just the same. There are three or four men—and I don't believe it will take me long to get the evidence I'm looking for—who write what they do not believe. They meet at near-by cafés and make their criticisms, and there is a wonderful family resemblance in what they say.



"THE SKULL ALSO IS REMARKABLY WIDE."

(1) The poet's skull from above, to show its great dimensions and prominence of the eyebrow ridges. (2) The same view of a skull of nearly average size. In the average skull the left occiput is the more prominent; in the poet's skull the preponderance is on the right side.

"I am not a sorehead at all. I am not going into details now. I merely want to make myself clear on this point. I want to say that I am here and ready to stand by my guns on what I said."

Mr. Brisbane quickly followed with the utterance of his belief that there are not four or two or even one dishonest critic in New York. His remarks were perhaps damning in another sense, however:

"I wish to say . . . that in my newspaper work I have been in positions where money could have been offered to newspaper men with the hope of benefiting a given undertaking thereby. Still I insist, no matter how many mistakes critics make or how stupid they are, they are honest.

"Some of the men concerned in this rumor running about I have known for years. Regardless of my opinion of the work they do—or the lack of work—I believe them to be absolutely honest men. The bigger the man or men in public or business life, and the higher he rises, he will find that nothing can be done with the press of this country on the basis of a quid pro quo.

"Every critic, I grant you, does more harm than good. They can't do any good for a good man or a good work; usually the critic does not know how to tell the man how to do good or better work. . . . . .

"The dramatic critics never hurt a good thing—they can not, and if the play is bad it is just as well to let it die quietly and quickly and unnoticed. To my mind, there are only two kinds of dramatic criticism—the kind that praises and the criticism of damnation of plays that are immoral and vicious."

Outside *The Morning Telegraph* (New York) there has been little editorial discussion of the situation evidenced by such public utterances. That paper, a professedly theatrical journal, agrees with Mr. Brisbane about the uselessness of criticism, declaring that it "belongs to the Middle Ages." The editorial, signed by William E. Lewis, proceeds:

"Why not do, as Mr. Brisbane suggests, review a play on the same dignified lines on which a book is reviewed? This, in the opinion of the writer, is the only just way to let the public know what is going on in the theater; because, while the material of the play always remains the same, the actor does not always give the same interpretation of his part. He may be suffering from a cold, from undue nervousness, or one cause or another; or may be in such a condition that he does not only the author, but his

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employer, an injustice. It therefore follows that, altho the material of a play is of greater importance than the actor who interprets it, few critics know how to differentiate the play from the players."

In a vein somewhat academic, Mr. J. I. C. Clarke treats the subject in a "Sunday Special" in the New York *Sun*. He avoids the discussion of "cases," and attempts to show that "the dramatic situation is mostly at the root of the ill-balanced and never-corrected critics." The multiplicity of our theaters tends to "lower the levels of criticism by the haste that prevents study" and "to make the public more dependent on the critics." He goes on:

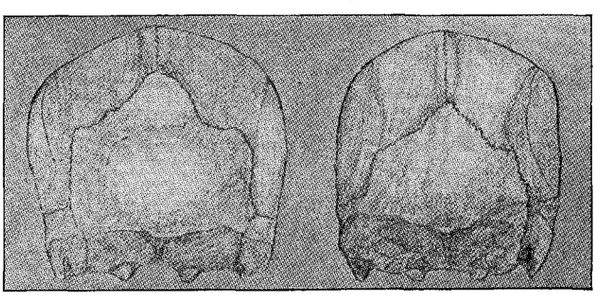
"The dishonesty that Mr. Klaw complains of is a thing by itself. If it exists it should be stamped out, not hinted at in a veiled way. The overworked honest critics would be glad of it. It does not infect the whole mass. The trouble lies deeper. It is the off-with-his-head method that is destructive, where some consideration, some marked regard for standards, would preserve criticism from sheer butchery.

"'The Yellow Ticket' is a propaganda play. It has an unusually powerful first act, and the rest of the play develops the theme along lines almost if not quite inevitable. It is very well acted and keeps the interest gript to the end. In the second act a woman kills a man in defense of her honor, as many women have done in plays, without offense in critical eyes; but lo, they one and all cry *Scarpia!* because Sardou's 'La Tosca' survives in operatic form, and that became the high note of the criticisms. They might more appropriately have cried *Holofernes!* It might have been noted. Why not? But as the critics snatched at it, and the head-line people dished it up, the scheme of the critiques was thrown off its true center, and some real faults entirely overlooked. In 'Omar, the Tent-maker,' a mischance with a mechanical effect on the first night was given the center of the stage in the notices next day. . . . . .

"Criticism that takes its office more seriously, that resolves upon a higher plane of judgment, and keeps the relation of parts in mind, would be a blessing. We must, being American, have our joke, but let it be kept in its place, and not make the whole function a joke.

"For my part, I am aware of many bright minds contributing to our daily dish of criticism, men who do not seek to do injustice, but who are learning to slaughter light-heartedly. Art is worthy of respect. The American playwright, the American composer, might be considered without jingoism. The American poet should be considered, not necessarily coddled. Even with the very poor things that sometimes see the light a gentler way of pointing their shortcomings may be found.

"John D. Stockton, a charming writer of many years ago, once saw a lamentably bad play at the Academy of Music. We sat beside each other as he wrote his notice, and when he had handed it to the copy-boy he told me of the enormously funny



LOOKING AT THE BACK OF BURNS'S SKULL.

Hinder aspect of the poet's skull contrasted with that of an average man. The greater size of the Burns skull is apparent. It will also be seen that the poet's skull is lopsided, the right side being larger than the left. The skull was not evenly fixt to the neck but slightly tilted toward the right side.

things he had seen presented under the solemn belief that the play was extremely serious.

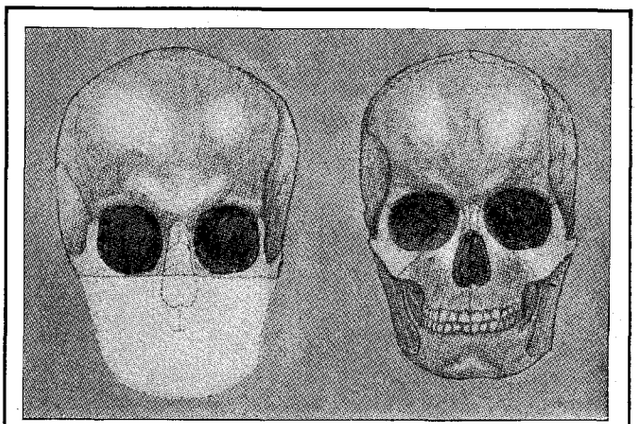
"'Oh,' he said, 'twenty years ago how I would have rolled the thing over and over!'

"'And now what have you done?'

"'I have remembered that art has dignity, and that my father was a gentleman.'"

OUR BOOKLESS MEN

"I DON'T KNOW what to give Lizzie for a Christmas present," one chorus-girl is reported to have said to her mate while discussing the gift to be made to a third. "Give her a book," suggested the other. And the first one replied meditatively, "No, she's got a book." There are



FACING BURNS AND AN AVERAGE MAN.

Full-face view of the poet's skull, with the corresponding aspect of an average skull for comparison. The prominent eyebrow ridges of the poet's skull may be noted and the great relative height of the eye-sockets. The upper or cerebral part of the skull is very massive.

doubtless many classes besides chorus-girls where books are regarded a superfluity, for Mr. Joseph B. Gilder informs us that the whole race of American men spend less for books than for neckties; and he has it on the authority of our present Ambassador to England, who was himself a publisher. It is not recorded that Mr. Page has tried to find out the relative demand among Englishmen for books and neckties, but Mr. Gilder is patriotic enough to think the case might be paralleled on the other side. He is able to ascertain something as to the relative production of books in this country and in others. In the New York *Times* he gives the figures, using *The Publishers' Weekly* as his source:

"This authority tells us that the year 1910 saw the publication in America of 11,671 new books and 1,799 new editions, a total of 12,470. In 1911 the total was considerably less—11,223, including 10,440 new books and 783 new editions. In 1912 there was a further decline, the new books numbering 10,135 and new editions 768—a total of 10,903. For the year 1913, however, there was a gain of 1,327 as compared with 1912, the number of new books being 10,607, and of new editions 1,623—a total of 12,230 publications in book form. . . . . .

"To ascertain the per capita consumption of books in different countries we must compare, not the number of volumes printed, which can not be learned, but the number of books published. The figures for America are given above. In Great Britain in 1911 there were 8,530 new books and 2,384 new editions—total, 10,914. In 1912 there were 9,197 new books and 2,870 new editions, the total being 12,067. (The relatively large number of new editions in England is noteworthy.) In France the number of publications in 1910 was 11,266; in 1911 it was 10,396—a falling off, as in America, instead of the normal increase to be expected. Germany in 1910 produced 31,281 titles, old and new, while 1911's yield was 32,998. Tiny Switzerland's crop of books was 4,290 in 1910 and 4,779 in 1911. . . . .

"To get the per capita production of books we have only to apply the figures given above to those recording the population of the countries to which they refer. 'The Statesman's Year Book,' gives the population of the United States, as shown by the Census of 1910, as 91,972,266. On this basis the number of books printed was 1 for every 7,295 inhabitants. Great Britain in the same year produced 1 for every 3,808 of her men, women, and children. In France in 1911 (population 39,601,509) the ratio was 1 to every 3,809; in Germany (64,925,993), 1 to 2,705; in Switzerland (3,741,971), 1 to 872, and in Japan (50,939,137), 1 to 1,224."

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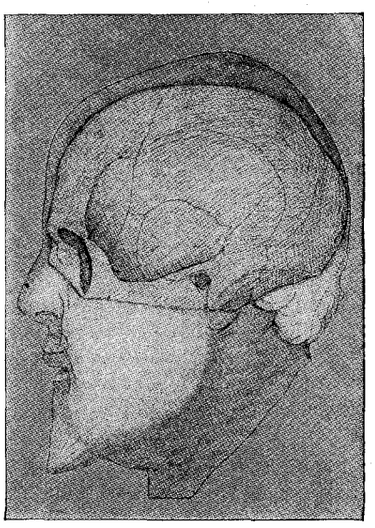
UP AND DOWN THE MUSIC SCALE IN PARIS AND NEW YORK

THE POSSIBILITY of expressing musical appreciation in terms of cold cash is frequently debated. Enormous sums are spent for music in America, and these are given their full value of newspaper exploitation, yet we often hear complaints made by great foreign artists and by ambitious domestic students that music is not really and properly appreciated by our enormous audiences. When these statements are brought forward the finger is pointed to Europe as the blissful land of promise for the artistic temperament. Yet Paris has recently been told by one of its great impresarios that it hasn't much to boast of. Mr. Gabriel Astruc built the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées for grand opera and ballet of the modern school especially, and after four months he has had to close its doors. To explain this disaster he figures out in detail the various attendants at opera and concert courses and declares that, out of the Paris population of three and a half millions, there are ten thousand who are ready to swear that they love music and even spend from twenty cents to $2.40 to prove it. Mr. Astruc, whose words are translated for *The Musical Courier* (New York), describes the public which offers this much support as a "select few, divided between diverse esthetic opinions, and little inclined to unite in common admiration." The critics who lead this little army are set out in this guise:



BURNS AND SHAKESPEARE.

Profile of the Stratford bust of Shakespeare with a profile drawing of Burns's skull set within it. Altho the Stratford bust was evidently modeled one-tenth or one-eighth larger than life-size, Burns's skull as regards length fills the bust. If the Stratford bust is an authentic representation of Shakespeare's features it is plain that his head was of a very different shape from that of Burns. Shakespeare's head is the form characteristic of the people who first appeared in England in the Bronze Age (2000 B.C.).

"The musical critic loves music by definition, by habit, by agreement, by profession, and sometimes by natural taste. But he is a lover '*in partibus*,' a transitory lover. The musical critic, on reaching the office of his paper, meets what one calls—I rather like the expression—two luminaries: the business manager and the editor. The business manager says: 'Bach, Monteverde, Joachim, Paderewski? Who are they? I need an editorial for "La Mode" at the X—— Theater, and some two hundred lines for the Folies Bout-de-Bois, Valentin, the Man without Bones, Consul, the Ape, and my new client, Bigmouth. Have these headings put in a good position.' . . . . . .

"The editor, surgeon in spite of himself, takes his shears and 'amputates,' sometimes sadly; he reduces the article to a third of its length, cutting out the adjectives, the general ideas flying into bits, and often the article is postponed until the next day—or the next week—because the news editor produces a woman chopped to pieces, the drowning of an autobus, or the burglarizing of a jeweler's shop. Thus does musical criticism die of consumption, annihilated by the redoubtable association of Bonnot, Chignon d'Or, and Gueledempeigne, ultimate expression of cant, last incarnation of French taste.

"I hear you reply: 'There is Jullien, Fourcaud, Lalo, Carraud, Vuillermoz, whose criticisms the editor dare not mutilate.' Profound error! Neither Lalo, nor Carraud, nor Jullien can demand either the space or the budget necessary to furnish an exact account of the world of music. In Germany all the large papers have their musical editors, who send competent reporters every evening to attend every concert, no matter how important or unimportant it may be, commissioned to write from ten to one hundred lines concerning that which they have heard. In England, *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph* devote an entire page to the 'announcements' of concerts: the smallest recitals, as well as the largest festivals, have a right to a review."

The paradox of the situation, according to Mr. Astruc, is that "never has one seemed to love music more; never has it been talked of so much; and never has it been served less usefully." Behold the reasons in line with things now curst with bell, book, and candle:

"The conditions of artistic life have undergone great changes in our country and without doubt in others as well. Bach, Mozart, Gluck, Schumann, Wagner, and their modern followers have seen rise up in opposition to them—ridiculous but exact statement—sports, tennis, football, polo, golf, bicycling, automobiling, and aviation. Cycle Clement against Cycle Beethoven. The hunt claims some, the ski calls others. It is Saint Hubert—or St. Moritz—against Saint Matthew. Result: the Parisian returns to Paris only after the Easter vacations. Then spring comes and with it the Grand Saison de Paris; then North America, Argentine, Brazil, Italy, and England take possession of our caravanseries, our restaurants, our theaters, and our racecourses. It is the time, the 'season,' when it is good form to be seen everywhere. During these two months one will pay three times its original price for the same room at a hotel, the same mutton chops, the same orchestra seat which is offered at a reasonable price during the remainder of the year in vain. It is no longer the foreigner who acquires our tastes and our manners as he used to do; to-day, the Parisians borrow their new civilization from the Argentines or the North Americans. People vie as to who will adopt the best and the quickest their manner of living, their walk, their hat pulled down over the ears, or the strange contortions of their dances. It is a form of returning snobbishness. During this festival period, the Parisian designs at least to go to the theater; he applauds Barriertos, Caruso, Chaliapine, and Titta Ruffo, stars ordinarily at the Colon of Buenos Aires or from the Metropolitan of New York.

"But it is difficult to arouse in this public—whose reasons for loving music are so peculiar—the seriousness which accords with 'The Passion According to Saint Matthew'; the silence without which 'Nuages' or 'Iberia' will be unable to expand their flowers of sonority. Varying tastes multiply demands which continuously oppose one another without ever being destroyed and which the director must satisfy one after the other; as complex a problem as ever was, and one which seems to me almost unsolvable.

"This state of things is very serious; music suffers from it; it may even die from it."

The New York *Evening Post* takes up Mr. Astruc's story and adds some reflections of an international character:

"Paris has fallen wofully from its former musical preeminence, the days when Chopin, Liszt, Meyerbeer, and a host of other foreign musicians joined the French celebrities to make it the musical center of the world; the days when there were at the Opera galaxies of bright stars whose names make most of the present-day singers there seem like tiny planets or satellites. But that there is still a love of the best is shown, to name only one instance, by the extraordinary popularity of Fritz Kreisler, who can give as many recitals in Paris as he pleases, always to crowded and enthusiastic audiences. Nor must we forget the Conservatoire and its influence.

"The brilliant operatic stars that used to shine in Paris have been visible for some decades at our Metropolitan Opera House. We have performances of Italian operas such as the Parisians used to enjoy, but which now are a mere memory. We have performances of German operas far better than the French can hear at home, or even in Berlin, Dresden, or Munich. In French opera alone are the Parisians ahead of us. We could wrest even that supremacy from them if we would; *teste* Oscar Hammerstein at his Manhattan Opera House. . . . It is not only the great singers who come here. The violinists, pianists, and other virtuosos cross the Atlantic in bewildering numbers, and what is significant is that they usually find our concert halls more profitable than those of foreign countries."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

1913 IN RELIGIOUS HISTORY

NINETEEN-THIRTEEN was ushered out with shrugs in some quarters as a year of calamity and misfortune, but for several reasons it has been notable in religious history. The leading events in Protestantism are shown by "The Religious Rambler," in *The North American* (Philadelphia), some parts of whose survey we reproduce here. This article will be followed next week by a quotation of the annual statistical survey of the churches in a numerical expression—one furnishes the flesh, the other the skeleton. Thus:

"The epochal events range all the way from the smashing of the ecclesiastical machine in the general assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church and the radical reorganization of the Congregational denomination to several extraordinary missionary occasions, of which the chief is the actual union of all the home- and foreign-mission boards of North America for an 'every-member canvass' next March.

"Aside from an array of definite actions of this sort, the year just closed has been remarkable as a period of readjustment, of a feeling around on the part of the churches for a more efficient service, and for a new front toward the new times. The idea of social service has made steady progress. The spirit of co-operation on the part of all religious and charitable agencies has grown apace. Even the colleges and the country churches have been getting together for a common ministry to the people.

"In discussing present tendencies in religious life and work with leaders and specialists in many parts of the land, I have found them in agreement upon the rather startling proposition that two strong and distinctive currents flow through the life of to-day. One of these is the markedly religious spirit in the whole body of the people.

"Politics, social service, and literature all show a notable seriousness, and even a real spirituality. The best-selling novel of the year has been 'The Inside of the Cup,' which is really an essay on contemporary Christianity. Of the output of general religious volumes, there has been a surprizing array. Beyond question, the mood of to-day is fundamentally religious.

"In contradistinction, there is apparent an equally clear popular current away from the church. Church attendance is on the decline. This is a nation-wide phenomenon. It affects rural churches and those in the great cities. It is not uncommon for edifices capable of seating 1,000 or 1,500 persons to have less than 100 worshipers at a regular Sunday service.

"This is alarming to real leaders, who perceive that the welfare of every individual church is bound up with the welfare of all. Some lesser men, individualists, are resorting to sensational methods to get audiences for themselves, after drawing their crowds from other churches, and heedless of the general decline in church attendance so long as they can report large congregations.

"During the last few months there has sprung into wide favor the idea of a 'go-to-church Sunday.' This is really an adjunct of the church-advertising plan, which aims to keep people going to church every Sunday. The avidity with which this method has been seized shows that pastors realize that church attendance is basic to the life of the organization. If you can not get people to church, you simply can not do anything else with them. Church attendance underlies all benevolent projects.

"The last year has also made a permanent place for itself in religious history by the wide-spread introduction of the new ideas of publicity, especially in the form of paid display advertising by the united churches of a community. This goes hard with many congregations. They have been so long used to sitting as beggars at the back gate of the newspapers that the idea of walking upright and self-respectingly into the front office, like any other big business concern, is strange to them.

"All unconsciously, many churches have demanded the special consideration that is given to weaklings. They are slow to realize that in this new era they have got to get out and make good in the world of affairs. Henceforth the churches will increasingly have to justify their immense expenditure for plant and preacher by making an adequate return upon their investment.

"The 'cost expert' is abroad in the land, and his searching investigations are showing that the most expensive thing about a church is an empty pew. The signs are that the new publicity, with its 'go-to-church' objective, will receive even more attention in 1914 than the every-member canvass.

"Several notable conventions marked the year 1913. All were conspicuous for their new breadth of view and quickened interest in social problems."

It was left, continues this survey, for the historic denomination of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Congregational, to take the most drastic action:

"It virtually reorganized itself. It parted company forever with the old conception of individual congregational independence, and tightened up its loose denominational ties. For the first time in its history it adopted a creed. The benevolent boards were put under denominational control. A general secretary was elected whose functions are virtually those of a bishop.

"The Northern Presbyterians made their part of the historic three-assembly, Pan-Presbyterian meeting in Atlanta famous by wrecking the venerable ecclesiastical 'machine,' discrediting the ecclesiastical politicians, and manifesting a spirit of democracy and insurgency that will be felt for long years to come.

"The triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was marked by a refusal to consider a change of name for the church; by a vigorous interest in missions, and by increasing democracy in methods of representation and legislation.

"After counting up the many millions of pieces of special literature, from big books to picture post-cards, sold and distributed upon the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of David Livingstone last March, the missionary leaders ventured the assertion that no centennial of any human being's birth was ever so widely observed as this.

"Two other notable missionary centennials were kept during 1913, that of Henry Martyn, the brilliant young missionary to India and Persia, and the recognition of 100 years of missions in India. This occasion is being kept in both America and India.

"Most notable of all the missionary developments of the year (not forgetting the momentous events in China) was the organization of the united missionary campaign. This finally brought together all the different home- and foreign-mission boards of the United States and Canada.

"So the new year opens with a spirit of self-examination, a spirit of social responsibility, a spirit of unity, and a new sense of alertness on the part of the churches. There is abroad a wide-spread expectancy—1914 should be a greater year than its potent predecessor."

BIBLE-STUDY IN NORTH DAKOTA SCHOOLS—The State of North Dakota, notes the editor of *The Homiletic Review* (New York), is the first to restore the Bible "to its proper place in the curriculum of the public schools." Bible-study is given a regular position in the list of high-school branches, and the State has issued an official "Syllabus for Bible-study." Which leads the writer to observe:

"The great literature of which no intelligent person can afford to be ignorant is here placed alongside of the modern literature which it permeates. It is offered to the youth of the State as one of the elective studies to be seriously pursued by all who choose to take it, and to count like all the rest with equal credit to those who pass examination on it. That the examination is strict and thorough, copies of the papers presented this year give proof. The opportunity thus offered is well safeguarded from objections. The work done is to be done at home. Parents and church-teachers are there free to advise and direct, as they desire, to suitable books. The State prescribes none, and regards all versions of the Bible as equally sufficient for its purpose, that the student shall know the Bible history, the stories of its great characters, its noble style, its influential ideas and ideals that have modeled our civilization. Through the lack of such knowledge in many of his hearers the preacher's work is heavily handicapped by the need of imparting the knowledge

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which it is his mission to apply. To the Sunday-school as well as to the pulpit North Dakota has given help of which use has been promptly made. Through its monthly journal, *Live Wires*, reprinting and widely circulating the official syllabus, with helpful notes and a list of reference-books, the Sunday-school Association at Fargo is doing a publicity work that has resulted in organizing classes throughout the State, and in arousing keen interest in many other States."

THE "CITY WITH A SOUL"

OUR aspiring American cities have "self-vaunting statistics," "prideful, conceited slogans, and slanders and screeds for their adversaries—but no songs." And they have no songs, writes James Schermerhorn, in his Detroit *Times*, because they have no souls. Our cities keep on growing on the material side "so long as there is money to be made in tall buildings and far-stretching factories." Such things make up the quite necessary body of the city; but, continues the Detroit editor, "it is the fine and self-forgetful things done in the spirit of brotherhood and civic zeal that belong to the soul of a city." The "city with a soul," for whose coming so many social workers are now watching and working, "will reduce coldness and sordidness to a minimum." It will

"rejoice not in physical upbuilding or material opulence so much as in urban life being made secure and comfortable for average folks; in the reduction of the rate of infant mortality; in the ample provision of schools and parks and playgrounds; in the protection of life and limb in the streets and the safeguarding of the homes by night; in the supplying of such indispensable things as water and light and transportation at cost; in suitable housing and hospital conditions; the protection of the young from organized vice; and the prompt repression of all forms of lawlessness and viciousness."

And "the city with a soul" is no mere dream, for many great cities, we are reminded, "have made a start in the direction of giving attention to the spiritual values in city life." But as the writer knows of no one municipality having all the attributes of the soulful community, he adopts the method of the sporting page and attempts to put together an "all-soul American city," just as the "all-American" athletic teams are made up of players excelling in their respective positions. His list, of course, must be looked on as merely suggestive, as many unmentioned cities have taken steps as valuable as those named, while some of the experiments mentioned have failed to achieve the desired results, or have been abandoned for other reasons. But the mere grouping together of so much civic enterprise is heartening, and will perhaps be enlightening to many who have been deeply imprest by accounts of "the shame of the cities." So here is Mr. Schermerhorn's "All-soul city":

"We will put Detroit's low-priced recreative facilities on island and river into this all-soul city, and we will throw in for good measure our antituberculosis camp.

"We will go to New York and put in her Straus milk foundation, the Fleischmann bread-line, and her few model tenements, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and her great hospitals.

"We will put in Cleveland's group scheme of public buildings and her three-cent fares.

"We will put in Galveston's commission form of government; Seattle's initiative, referendum, and recall; Houston's municipal auditorium and band; Portland's festival of roses; Berkeley's (Cal.) Greek theater; Riverside's sinuous driveway up Mt. Rubidoux.

"We will put in Atlanta's firm but humane method of expelling organized vice; we shall get from Kansas City, Kansas, the blessing of a saloonless city; from the Minneapolis traffic rules a tender and alert concern for the physical welfare of passengers and pedestrians.

"We will put in Chicago's scheme of water-front adornment and a public-school supervision that does not shrink from the sacred duty of teaching the young about their bodies.

"We will get from Kansas City her scheme of cottage-building for the workers; from Baltimore the sale of municipal bonds of small denominations to the people, and municipal wharves.

"We will take the Boston public library; the Boston common and Ford Hall (the great Sunday night melting-pot of races and creeds), and put them in.

"We will take *The Christian Science Monitor* as the foremost example of wholesome daily literature and put that in.

"We will want Denver's juvenile court and San Francisco's extension of the right of suffrage to women.

"And that would be our all-soul city, toward which we are faring slowly and toilsomely just as Christian, in Bunyan's undying allegory, pushed upward toward the Wicket Gate and the Shining Light."

One thing more—"the great essential of a city with a soul" is "a citizen with a soul—hundreds of thousands of him." His soul must be "above mere receptivity, self-seeking, and accumulation," and, adds the Detroiter, his thoughts must be "upon what he can put into his city, not upon what he can get out of it."

"Citizens of this caliber make a city with a soul, and our piety and patriotism have got to come down from off the mottoes on our office walls, get out of after-dinner speeches and party platforms, and get into the management of our business and the making of our ballots before our eyes will behold the coming of the glory of the soul-city."

REDEBATING MIRACLES

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON is the author of a play that has reached a hundred performances in London. The theme is exprest in the title, "Magic," and Mr. Chesterton's position in regard to belief in such things as pertain to supernatural appearances is described by one London daily as of the twelfth century. To celebrate the hundredth one of his play's appearances, the author of "Magic" arranged a discussion on the subject of the possibility of miracles, with himself, his brother Cecil, and Hillaire Belloc on the affirmative, opposed by Dr. Joseph McCabe, a former priest, Mr. J. A. Hobson, and the Rev. J. Warschauer, a Congregationalist. The Church, so far as it was professionally represented, was thus ranged against the acceptance of miracles. The London *Standard* characterizes Mr. Chesterton as "fortunate both in the choice of his generation and his disposition." For, as it proceeds, "these are days when faith is not an indictable offense, and an era of such mechanical precision and deep scientific research that nearly every wonder has been broken to harness. It is, therefore, safe to believe in miracles, and so pleasant and stimulating that it keeps you young to do so." This tone is not hopeful for any abiding faith in the things next Mr. Chesterton's heart; and, indeed, in a letter to *The Daily Chronicle* (London), Mr. Darrell Figgis points out that "'Magic' is the one play in London that every one, quite irrespective of like or dislike, agrees in calling 'fantastic,' and 'Magic' is supremely the one play in London that expresses the absolute conviction of a striving and thinking man." Such a *contretemps* seems to Mr. Figgis "just a little pathetic." The personnel of the discussion furnishes *The Standard* occasion for some picturesque characterization:

"The Chesterton brothers and Mr. Belloc are three Gargantuan stragglers from the medieval age. They are younger than any living thing, for they belong to the twelfth century. Their only doubts are confined to realities like motor-omnibuses, the Thames Embankment, bank overdrafts, and Muswell Hill. Mr. G. K. Chesterton said he would not be surprized to find himself flying down Fleet Street as the result of some break in the established order of things; but as for the scientific side of flying he is convinced that what Hendon and Brooklands to-day think is the right way to fly, science will prove all wrong as the years roll by.

"When the curtain rose at the Little Theater it disclosed a row of twelve men, rather ungainly seated, to take part in this battle about the miraculous. There was a certain clumsiness of pose about the Pro-Miracles and a tense awkwardness among the Antis, which was accentuated as the photographers asked them

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to keep still for the flash-light. The audience, so far as the men were concerned, consisted mainly of people who are so busy thinking that they forget to get their hair cut and have no time to attend to the ordinary personal duties of civilized life. Mr. Bernard Shaw, austere and dignified, sat in a distant box like a star apart."

The Morning Post gives the fullest account of what Mr. Chesterton said, but unfortunately couches it in the indirect style so affected by English newspapers of the conservative type:

"Mr. Chesterton, who was received with cheers and laughter, said that in the first place he had to accuse the Chairman of treachery—(laughter)—in announcing that he (Mr. Chesterton) was to take part in the discussion. What he really had hoped to do was to see another man get on that platform and make a fool of himself, while he himself uttered jeering observations from the body of the hall and then went away. (Laughter.) A miracle was an event which was perceptible to the senses and which indicated that there was a will or purpose behind the happening of things. That put them face to face with the problem of a personal God. A miracle was a change of plan such as a general might make when rushing his army into battle. That miracles had been supposed to happen, that men of every type of mind and in every degree of civilization had alleged them to have happened, was not in dispute. Those who said that miracles were only alleged to have happened in ages of darkness and barbarism knew nothing of history.

"Miracles had happened in all ages, and civilization had not been continuous, but had risen and fallen after the manner of a seesaw. In all ages, as at the present day, miracles had been believed by certain people and denied by certain other people. King Alfred lived in an age of barbarism; St. Louis did not, nor did Henry VIII.; yet all those three monarchs believed firmly and tenaciously in miracles and gave their reasons for so doing. The people who denied the truth of miracles argued that the testimony of those who had witnessed miracles was to be disregarded because these people were superstitious. It was a very simple process. You put 'Saint' before a man's name and said he was a Roman Catholic, and then you said his testimony was worthless. There was no denying the fact that there was an overwhelming mass of evidence as to the occurrence of miracles, stuff written down, or sworn to, or spoken to by an enormous number of men, to the effect that things had occurred which were not explainable by the ordinary physical laws of nature.

"If he should suddenly fly up in the air, which he admitted was improbable—(laughter)—some people would not believe that he had done so. Many modern scientific men, however, had asserted that a similar occurrence had taken place, tho they called it levitation instead of ascension. Another statement by those who disbelieved in miracles was that they were due to a conspiracy of the priestcraft. Personally, he thought that the Christian religion was the healthiest thing in the world, and the only thing that could save Europe or anything else. But suppose a crafty conspiracy throughout the ages by a select and priestly class, and suppose it had succeeded in imposing this idea of miraculous happenings, still this would not account for the general belief in the human mind in the reality of miracles.

"Referring to the doctrine of those who disbelieved in miracles, he said: Supposing there were a philosophical doctrine that life could not be ended by violence, and he had heard madder philosophical doctrines than that—(laughter)—then it would be easy to upset every murder trial in the history of the whole world. Supposing nearly all the rich were on the side of the no-murder theory, as nearly all the rich were on the side of atheism to-day, they would not find it very difficult to disprove all the murders ever committed in history, just as his opponents would no doubt succeed in disproving all the miracles that afternoon. (Laughter and cheers.)"

The contributions to the subject by the other contestants are given by the London *Standard* in the same style:

"Dr. Joseph McCabe said that the invitation to the debate, having reached him when he was visiting a lunatic asylum, seemed attractive. He said Mr. Chesterton was confusing what can happen with what does happen. It was like saying that because Mr. Bernard Shaw can drink beer therefore Mr. Shaw does drink beer; or because Mrs. Humphry Ward has the power to burn down a mansion and leave suffragette literature lying about, that therefore she does so. He had gone to see miracles happen wherever they had been reported, but always had failed. In Bristol, in Algiers, and in Melbourne his inquiries had always been disappointed. In his experience they never happen in a city with are-lights. They begin in the suburbs beneath incandescent gas, and get more plentiful in the country where there are oil-lamps or none at all. But these so-called miracles are made to happen in connection with trivial things. Let them show us how to get out of our troubles, our wars, and other difficulties, and we will begin to investigate them more closely.

"Mr. Belloc said the position of the man who made the basis of his philosophy a disbelief in miracles was sound enough, but otherwise he must be prepared to accept evidence. Evidence there was in plenty, but it took us a long time to believe in the unusual or unexpected. He claimed that the higher the culture the greater the tendency to disbelief, and that the majority of modern newspapers were afraid to print the truth about miracles because they interfere with the comfort and the philosophy of the rich, which is atheistic.

"Dr. Warschauer said that the more our knowledge widens, the more wonderful things can be performed by human agency. As a convinced theist, he did not find it necessary to believe in miracles, altho any believer in an Almighty God must admit that a miracle is possible. But he was aware of the great fallibility in human testimony, particularly with regard to miracles, and he did not think that belief in them ultimately helped religion. His own faith was not impoverished by his small belief in miracles. He thought the divine purpose manifested itself in the big sweep of the universe rather than in minor trivialities.

"Mr. J. A. Hobson said that Mr. G. K. Chesterton relied on human evidence in support of miracles. In Monte Carlo wealthy and educated people sat around the gambling-tables working out what they honestly believed were certain systems that were bound to prove correct. Such belief was ludicrous, yet it was held by educated and intelligent human beings. Replying to interruptions from Mr. Belloc, he retorted that faith divorced from evidence can not be admitted. A pumpkin could not become a four-horsed carriage (Mr. G. K. Chesterton: 'What is the reason why it shouldn't be?'). It was the acceptance that there was a law and an order in the universe that made it impossible. . . . . .

"Mr. Cecil Chesterton, replying to Mr. Hobson, said that he based his belief in miracles on the fact that it was much more likely that they did happen than that the Roman Catholic Church would preach a lie. The evidence of four people who had seen a thing could not be confuted by the evidence of forty who had not. Ordinary human purpose as we know it had a personality behind it, therefore the manifestation of divine purpose must have a personality behind it.

"Mr. G. K. Chesterton hoped to bring peace with the fall of the curtain. At no stage of the world, he said, could man be sure of anything. What scientists said was right to-day they proved wrong to-morrow, and called it progress. Doctors, he believed, altered their methods every six years. He did not know what the scientific men were saying about miracles, but, according to their own showing, ultimately they must be wrong."

BUDDHIST VERSIONS OF CHRISTIÁN HYMNS—A Buddhist priest in California, so *The Pacific Baptist* informs us, has been making over some of the best-known Christian hymns to suit his faith, "and is making use of them in the religious services conducted by him." Modifications have been made of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Joy to the World," and "O for a Thousand Tongues to Sing." In the case of the last-named hymn, the Buddhist paraphrase differs but slightly from the original, running as follows, as printed in *The Pacific Baptist:*

"O for a thousand tongues to sing
My holy Buddha's praise;
The glories of my teacher great,
The triumphs of his grace.

"Buddha, the name that kills our fears,
That bids our sorrows cease;
'Tis music in the speaker's ears,
'Tis life, and health, and peace.

"Hear him, ye deaf; his praise, ye dumb,
Your loosened tongues employ;
Ye blind, behold your Buddha come;
And leap, ye lame, for joy."

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CURRENT POETRY

THE publication of Mrs. Meynell's "Collected Poems" last autumn gained many new readers for this sincere and scrupulous artist. She is so critical of her own work that the public sees her verse all too seldom; the appearance of a poem by her is a literary event. We are glad to find, in *The Dublin Review*, the lines given below. "The Divine Privilege" is a poem characteristic of Mrs. Meynell—it needs no higher praise.

The Divine Privilege

BY ALICE MEYNELL

Lord, where are Thy prerogatives?
  Why, men have more than Thou hast kept.
The king rewards, remits, forgives,
  The poet to a throne has stept.

And Thou, despoiled, hast given away
  Worship to men, success to strife,
Thy glory to the heavenly day,
  And made Thy sun the lord of life.

Is one too precious to impart,
  One property reserved to Christ?
One, cherished, grappled to that heart?
  —To be alone the sacrificed?

Oh, Thou who lovest to redeem,
  One whom I know lies sore oppresst.
Thou wilt not suffer me to dream
  That I can bargain for her rest.

Seven hours I swiftly sleep, while she
  Measures the leagues of dark, awake.
Oh, that my dewy eyes might be
  Parched by a vigil for her sake!

But, Oh, rejected! Oh, in vain!
  I cannot give who would not keep.
I can not buy, I can not gain.
  I can not give her half my sleep.

The New York *Sun* maintains its reputation as a medium of good verse. Readers of contemporary poetry should not devote themselves exclusively to magazines and books; Edwin Markham's "Man with the Hoe" and many other great poems first appeared in the columns of the daily press. From a recent Sunday edition of *The Sun* we take these beautifully wrought lines.

Orion

BY M. E. BUHLER

Out of the ancient east he comes,
  The radiant hunter, clad in stars;
Nor noise of war, nor beat of drums
  The deep supernal stillness mars.
Above the shadow of his eyes
A starry helmet circling lies.

Infinite suns about him gleam;
  Bright Bellatrix, with warlike ray;
And Betelguese, whose sullen beam
  Was crimsoned in eonian fray;
And Rigel, flashing at his feet
In fierce, white lightning, young and fleet.

Stars gem the bright sword at his side,
  Forged in the fire of seething suns;
And round his strong loins, circling wide,
  A starry girdle flaming runs;
And leashed in silence, star with star,
There follow him his dogs of war.

It is good to see that *Poetry and Drama* (published at 35 Devonshire Street, Theobald's Road, London, W. C.) is steadily growing in interest and value. Mr. Harold Monro is editing it. The latest issue contains a wealth of readable verse

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and sound criticism. From it we take the following poem.

This poem of the Poet Laureate (the first published by him after his appointment) we reprint chiefly as a literary curiosity.

Flycatchers

By Robert Bridges

Sweet pretty fledglings, perched on the rail arow,
Expectantly happy, where ye can watch below
Your parents a-hunting i' the meadow grasses
All the gay morning to feed you with flies;

Ye recall me a time sixty summers ago,
When, a young chubby chap, I sat just so
With others on a school-form rank'd in a row,
Not less eager and hungry than you, I trow,
With intelligences agape and eyes aglow,
While an authoritative old wiseacre
Stood over us and from a desk fed us with flies.

Dead flies—such as litter the library south-window,
That buzzed at the panes until they fell stiff-baked on the sill,
Or are roll'd up asleep i' the blinds at sunrise,
Or wafer'd flat in a shrunken folio.

A dry biped he was, nurtured likewise
On skins and skeletons, stale from top to toe
With all manner of rubbish and all manner of lies.

That the spirit of Jewish poetry is by no means dead is proved (if proof is needed) by Alter Abelson's stirring poem "Jehudah Halevi," recently printed in *The Hebrew Standard*. We regret that we have space to quote only a part of it.

Jehudah Halevi

By Alter Abelson

Meteors glowed and glared upon my sight—
They blazed and beamed like stars. Across the sky
They flashed and flared and waned again in night.
"Bright beads, bright bubbles of heaven they are," said I.

And then I saw a stedfast light
That shone more starry, bright, and fair,
The more I looked or strained my sight,
And lo! a true fixt star and rare. . . . . .
Have you the curtains of heaven raised,
And heard the angel-choir sing,
Or entered Paradise where blazed
Their flaming swords? Or whence your wing?

. . . . . .

Or have you golden stairways spied
At Beth-el, pillowed on a stone?
Perchance with Israel's Genius vied,
And made the realms of dream your own?

What Orients kissed your blood, and wooed!
What ancient vintage ran like fire
Within your veins! How rainbow-hued
With tears and Raptures is your lyre!

God took the morning's golden beams,
And shaped therefrom a harp, and blew
Therein the music of His dreams—
And lo! the Rapture that was you!

The Colonnade prints this delicate and fanciful little poem, interesting in itself and as an example of the talent of a man distinguished in other than creative literary work.

Fireflies

By Elmer Ellsworth Brown

O little people of the night,
How have you loved the heavenly light:
In darkness lived with suns afar,
Till each is now a quivering star
Making the marshland of the day
By night a fairy milky-way!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

EUROPE'S NEWEST KING

THE Powers picked a big man for the obviously big job of running the little Kingdom of Albania. When Prince Wilhelm of Wied was at the Court of his aunt, Carmen Sylva, in Bucharest, drest in the white of the Potsdam Garde du Corps, admirers called him *Lohengrin*. A fine martial figure, over six feet in his stockings, whose favorite trick as a young soldier was to hoist a fair-sized comrade high in the air with one hand, the new ruler is said to be a Lohengrin in more than externals. A personal sketch of both the King and the Queen was recently written for the London *Daily Mail* by Frederick William Wile, its Berlin correspondent. He says of them:

His burning desire to face the ominous uncertainties of the new kingdom shows him to be endowed with the indomitable courage of Wagner's silvered knight. He is ready to beard a world of dangers unseen. And his wife is a woman of his own fiber. A Princess born on the wild prairies of Moldavia is the last person in the world to listen to the Kaiser's admonitions to beware of the pitfalls of Albania. Prince and Princess William of Wied may fail in statecraft at Durazzo. But they will never be found lacking in pluck. They are going into the "Albanian adventure," as their friends and kinsmen call it, with their eyes wide open and their hearts steeled. The warlike tribesmen who are to be their subjects are said to idolize bravery. If that is so, Prince William and his spirited consort have an ideal claim to loyalty and affection.

In a material age it is hard for a Prince who volunteers for a throne to convince his fellow men of the sincerity of his motives when he pleads sense of duty as his guiding purpose. That is what Prince William adduces in proof of his desire to rule Albania. He goes so far as to consider himself "the agent of civilization." Nobody who knows the rugged candor of his character, or his predilection for silence inherited from a great ancestor, William of Orange, doubts the genuineness of his protestations. Comrades and relatives have been trying for weeks to dissuade Prince and Princess William from their "mad" project. Into their ears have been dinned the attractions of irresponsible *dolce far niente* in placid Potsdam, the German Windsor. The Prince has been adjured to take heed of his very promising career in the Kaiser's Army. Princess Sophia is reminded of the commanding position she abandons in German Court, military, and artistic society. Before the eyes of both has been dangled a disheartening and terrifying vision of the primitiveness and perils of Albania. They have been besought to ponder well before rejecting the tranquillity of their present life for a country where revenge for murder by murder is canonized law. To all these alarms and entreaties this ultramodern *Lohengrin* and *Elsa* return a resolute "No." Durazzo to them spells Duty. They are going.

The Prince and Princess are, of course,

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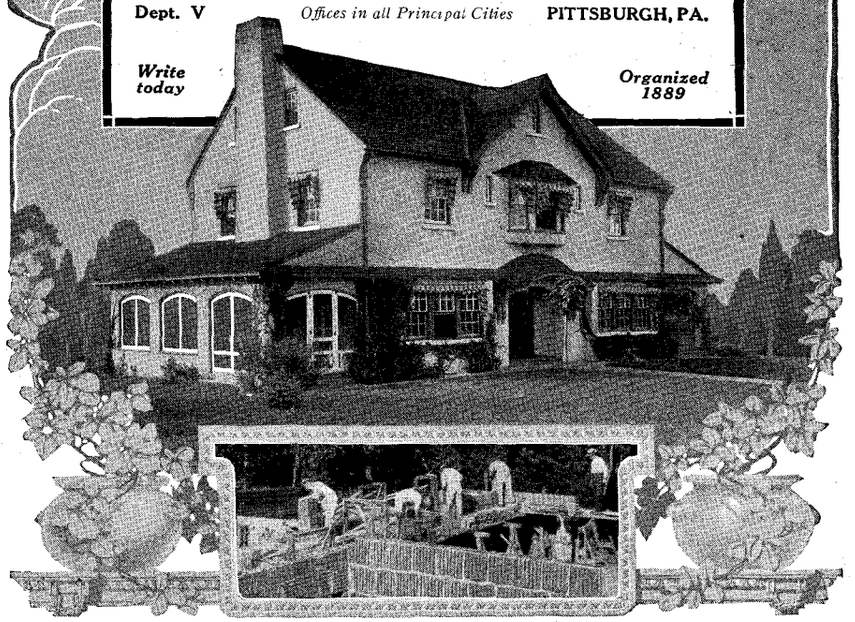

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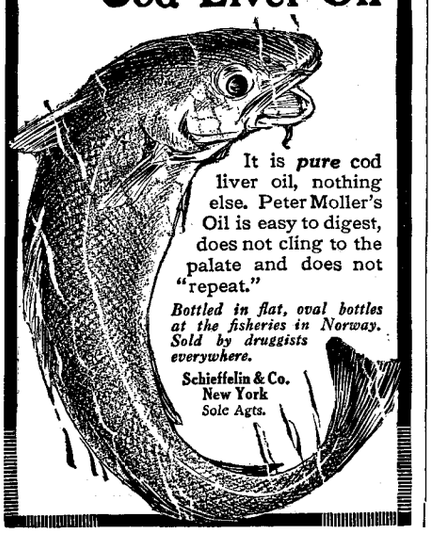

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German, but their association and environment have been largely Roumanian. Their training for the throne was given them by King Charles and Queen Carmen Sylva, who in recent years have been something of father and mother to the young couple. Mr. Wile goes on:

As for his consort, a born Princess of Schönburg-Waldenburg, she spent her entire youth and character-forming period in the valleys of Roumania on the estates of her maternal ancestors, the Cantacuzenes, the renowned family which once ruled the Byzantine Empire.

Ask his friends what Prince William's outstanding traits are and they will tell you at once a passion for soldiering and an omnivorous love of books. A brilliant undergraduate at Jena, where he studied philosophy at the feet of Haeckel, he stood out from among his comrades because he preferred reading to drinking and the *Mensur* (duel). His giant physique inclined him naturally to gymnastics and athletics, and when not absorbed in books he was occupied in something capable of developing muscle. The Prince became famous as the strongest man in the university, and his achievements are still a tradition at Jena. The same determination to get ahead which had characterized him as a student marked his military career, on which he entered as a lieutenant in the élite regiment of the German Army, the Life Guards of Potsdam, that superb black-horsed troop of silver-breasted and eagle-helmeted giants in whose uniform the Kaiser most looks the part of Supreme War Lord. It was not long before Lieutenant Prince William received the coveted call to the War Academy at Berlin, the distinction which only talented subalterns achieve, for it is the training-ground for the General Staff, the blue ribbon of the Army. Prince William's industry, talent, and zeal made him a certainty for Staff honors. When people would suggest that a Prince of Wied was sure of advancement because of exalted connections, which are of potency even in the German Army, his comrades at the Academy replied that Prince William would attain the Staff even if he were named Müller, Schulze, or Meyer. After another year with his regiment he received his merited Staff captaincy. In that post, too, he shone, even among a wealth of talent, and he leaves the department where Moltke implanted the art of "organizing victory" with the rank of major. Undoubtedly greater honors still were in store for him if he had preferred soldiering to ruling.

"The Wieds," as Prince and Princess William are known to their friends, have the energy and enthusiasm of youth. The Prince will be thirty-eight in June, his wife twenty-nine in May. They have two children, a girl of five and a baby "Crown Prince." Prince William is more "royal" than any non-reigning German Prince. He is connected by direct blood ties with the ruling houses of Germany, Russia, the Netherlands, and all three Scandinavian kingdoms. The Prince is quiet and distinctly thoughtful of mien. In conversation he reveals power of intellect and will. His words are few and always to the point. He is obviously a man of action. His stature, suggesting leonine strength, and a face denoting determination and cool-

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headedness are sure to impress. The Princess Sophia is as little as possible like the haughty royal lady of imagination. At once you know her to be a woman of restless aspiration, not easily dissuaded from a resolve firmly taken. The democratic, untrammeled atmosphere of her girlhood explains her vivacity and unaffected bearing. She had the unconventional education of a simple peasant child in the Moldavian hills, under the supervision of a mother who was poetess, musician, and painter. It left an indelibly romantic impress on her life and character. She was brought up not to be afraid of the common people. Her earliest dancing-partners were foresters and officials on the ancestral estate.

Of liberal and tolerant stock, both of them brave as lions, the Wieds are well equipped to mount the throne of tempestuous Albania. The Powers unquestionably looked far and wide without finding their like.

THE GIANTS AND SOX IN JAPAN

THE popularity of baseball in Japan has never been exaggerated if we judge it by the enthusiasm of the Mikado's subjects when the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox arrived there a few weeks ago on their trip around the world. Tho the game is comparatively young in the Far East, the newspapers of Japan give it almost as much space as our own. During the visit of the Giants and White Sox some of the big evening papers held their presses until reports of the games could be put in type, and it is said that when important games are played by home teams sporting extras are printed. A letter from a player-correspondent to the New York *Herald* tells about the activity of the Japanese newspaper-men at the games in which the tourists participated:

Every newspaper in Tokyo had from one to five staff men at the game, and as for photographers, our own National League would have to sit up nights passing rules against them. At every game at Keio there were at least twenty, and, what's more, they knew their business. They spotted the high lights in the game from the start. Speaker, Crawford, Scott, Weaver, Doolan, and Doyle "spoiled" dozens of films during the matinées. As for McGraw, Comiskey, and Callahan, they were photographed in every pose except on their heads.

Our young mascot, "Dan" Callahan, also came in for a good share of attention, and the next morning his face appeared in every paper in Tokyo, and there are plenty of them. Jiro Murao, father of baseball in Japan, also was a busy individual with the camera. As for amateurs they were legion.

That the newspapers are wide-awake became evident to the White Sox and Giants while still 1,500 miles from Yokohama. The first word heard from the other side of the world was an invitation for a banquet at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. The next was a welcome message from one of the most influential newspapers in Tokyo.

Ten correspondents boarded the *Empress of Japan* at quarantine and a whole bat-

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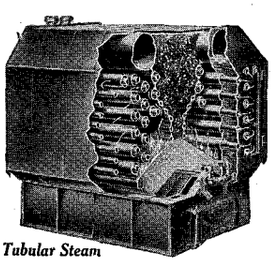

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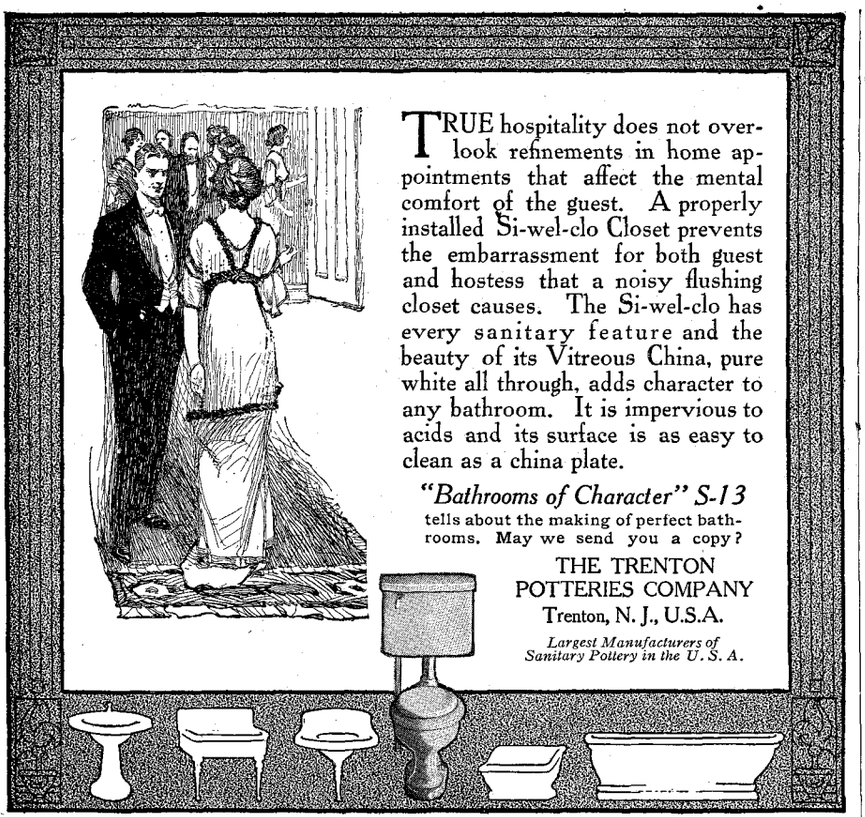

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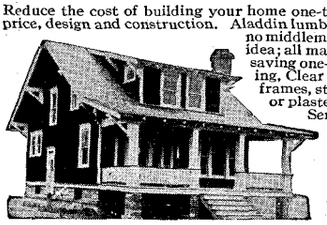

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talion awaited the party at the dock. An invitation to make himself at home in the newspaper offices at Yokohama and Tokyo was extended from a dozen newspapers to the correspondent of *The Herald* with the team.

The majority of the newspapers at one time or another print part of the baseball news in English. Thus the following greeted the tourists in the *Chuo Shinbun* at the dock:

"We extend our hearty welcome to the two famous baseball teams from America. The only regret is that your stay in the capital is not long enough so that we could give you a warm reception and exchange our friendship."

In proportion to the size of the newspapers the space devoted to the games made them appear to be more than of international importance. Snap shots of the game were scattered over an entire page and sometimes over two. The pictures were not entirely devoted to the individual players. There was action in most of them—plays on bases and at bat, introductory incidents and the like.

The photographers always spotted the bleachers when they were cheering; also caught the umpire, Klem, in his celebrated introduction of the managers, the ceremony which is on a par with a presentation at court.

The Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, among others, spread itself on the first game. It presented a complete box score. It also let its readers in on the sceret of the scores by giving the scoring numbers of the players. The scoring is about the same used by members of the Baseball Writers' Association in the States. The box score itself is in numerals, with the rest in Japanese characters.

The scoring was remarkably accurate for the most part, no play being missed, even tho they had one more run in the American-Keio game than the official scorer was able to find. This was due to a ruling of Umpire Klem on a man at the plate.

Many of the reporters wrote their detailed description while the game was in progress. One had ten pages of matter before the fifth inning was over. And it is considerable of a trick, too, as press stands and such are unknown in Japan. However, as a native can sit on his haunches for half a day at a stretch he had the advantage of the unfortunate Occidental in this respect.

Interviews are not unknown in the land of the Mikado. They are quite apt at this. The *Empress of Japan* had not come to a stop at Yokohama before the reporters were climbing on board asking for Comiskey, Callahan, and McGraw. Questions were fired at the party in rapid succession, occasionally with the aid of an interpreter, but more often in English.

"What kind of a trip did you have?"

"Where is Mr. Masson?"

"Who is going to pitch the first game?" and so on.

The Mr. Masson inquired for was none other than "Christy" Mathewson, whose fame, it seems, has gone to all lands. There was great disappointment when the journalists were told that "Matty" had "ducked" the trip, but that did not prevent them from telling their readers about the great players who could be seen at the Keio grounds.

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Superlatives were not missing in the advance notices. It was always the "most famous player" who figured in the write-ups, and they were all famous. The curves of the pitchers were described as something uncanny; the hitting belonged to that of giant born, and so on through the list.

Yokohama and Tokyo newspapers were not the only ones in Japan that took cognizance of our coming. A wireless was received on board the boat from Osaka asking for a game at this city, the "Chicago of Japan," as the party was told on the way to Kobe.

The newspapers in Osaka sent their staff men to cover the games at Tokyo. Three of them from one paper accompanied the teams from Tokyo. Then to make it strong, a big committee woke the tourists up on the train early in the morning in order to present the Giants and the White Sox with two magnificent floral wreaths.

They knew the party, too, for on the cards attached were "White Sox" and "Giants," altho the teams had forsaken that title as soon as they arrived.

In Shanghai, of course, the names were as familiar as their own teams. In Hongkong not so much, as that city is mostly peopled by Englishmen, who usually stick to their own sports.

THE SOLOMON OF THE FOREST

THE popular impression that all rodents are low in intelligence is far from correct, if we are to believe James Newton Baskett. Many animals that gnaw have considerable brains, and the squirrel is one of the wisest creatures of the forest. Squirrels are remarkably clever whenever it comes to calculating distances, and they seem to know how to gage the mental and physical prowess of their enemies of the animal world. Mr. Baskett has made a study of squirrels, and tells some interesting facts about them in a special article in the St. Louis *Republic*, from which we quote:

There was once a pet fox-squirrel in my house, which, when let loose, was determined to gnaw out at a certain corner. Nothing could keep him away from this spot when released from his cage. Once I impatiently hurled a magazine at him, which struck the wall just above him. It scared him nearly to death. He could not realize what had happened.

He sprang away, but began to approach the region again shortly, to investigate it. As he went by it on one side he held his tail between the danger-spot and his body; as he went back he held it on the other side. Finally, he approached it end on, smelling at it, but he extended his tail entirely over his body and felt with its hair tips the suspicious place where the missile struck, springing back from it occasionally in fear.

When on a limb a squirrel sits with his tail curled so beautifully over his back, he hoists it in the hope that if a hawk or an eagle swoops, it may grasp that member and leave his body free. . . . In this faculty many lizards surpass him; some of them even break off a portion of their

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When EDISON MAZDA lamps are chosen for the pounding strain of lightship service it is not only because of their powerful light, but because they *can be trusted.* The *reliability* of the EDISON MAZDA Lamps is shown by their successful use in the kind of service they are called upon to give in steamships, railway trains, trolley cars, automobiles and even in the lighting of battleships.

It is because of this ruggedness and their economy of current that EDISON MAZDA Lamps have already largely displaced old-style carbon lamps in factories, offices and stores.

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

For Home Lighting

These same qualities plus the soft brilliance and the cheerfulness of their light are establishing EDISON MAZDAS as the favorite lamp for use in all kinds of homes.

EDISON MAZDAS give *three time as much light* as common carbon lamps—and they give this better light at the *same cost for electric current.* This means, without increasing your lighting bills, three times as much light in each home room, or three times as many rooms lighted, or three times as many hours of light.

And They Cost Less Now

The prices of nearly all EDISON MAZDA Lamps have been twice cut in two. This means that today, for example, you can buy *four* EDISON MAZDA 40 watt lamps for the cost of *one* tungsten lamp five years ago.

Add up for yourself these advantages of the EDISON MAZDAS—their ruggedness, their tripled lighting capacity or their tripled savings in current, the lowered cost of the lamps themselves—and add the comfort of knowing that you have the cheeriest sort of light that science has invented.

The Convenient Carton

Add, too, that comfort of the carton in which you carry EDISON MAZDAS home. No longer swathed in cotton batting like the early tungsten lamps, the sturdy EDISON MAZDAS are slipped into corrugated card-board cylinders—five in a row—for the light, handy carton that gives them all the necessary security and gives you the most convenient possible package.

Backed by "MAZDA Service"

The mark "MAZDA" designates the high standard of excellence made possible by the world-wide research and investigation of the "MAZDA Service." And that name EDISON sums up thirty-five years' experience in the manufacture of 500 million of incandescent lamps.

See your lighting company or nearest electrical dealer today and look over the different types of EDISON MAZDA Lamps. Find out the cheapness of wiring. If your home is already wired, a half hour spent in selecting EDISON MAZDAS for every socket will be a half hour well spent.

Be sure the lamps you buy bear the name EDISON

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extremity and leave it wriggling behind to attract and halt the foe.

Of course this procedure is largely instructive, and because there is a small proportion of cerebrum, and because certain wrinkles are wanting in the brain, some think rodents are low in the intellectual scale. True, they have a primitive form of brain, but the man who thinks a rat, a squirrel, or a beaver a fool among animals is missing his estimate. It was amusing to see the fox-squirrel pet mentioned try to win back his position in our regard.

If any of us sat in the yard, he would approach and begin a series of antics, evidently intended to please. He had a high sense of humor, pretending that one of my hands was an enemy whom he should overcome; and I have purposely put it in my pocket to see him ask for it by search and gesture.

He always wanted the right one. In the yard he turned somersaults and frisked vigorously on the ground to amuse us into good humor, and he would finally climb a tree, come out on some limb over our heads, and do trapeze work there to attract our attention. Nothing delighted him more than to provoke a chase.

One morning in the city I saw two boys chasing a gray squirrel, and they finally got him into close quarters on a low trellis. His only way of escape was by leaping far out over their heads to the earth and then scampering up a tree.

The boys went about other play, but when I last looked back Frisk was coming down the tree and halting tauntingly near, evidently trying to provoke another romp. He was not a special pet, but just a tree-squirrel of the region, used to human association.

In a suburban yard I recently witnessed a contest of skill and cunning between a cat and a squirrel which actually implied a certain element of geometrical calculation. Frisk was hunting on the ground when Puss, old and skilled, began a sneak on him from a distance. He saw her, allowed her to approach temptingly, and fled. She crouched, waiting. Down he came again and repeatedly passed out nearer her, retreating to first one tree and then to a second.

As soon as the second tree came into the game, Puss moved till she was equidistant from both and made her final crouch, very considerately having left a slight depression, which was her first selection, thus substituting geometry for topography. Back and forth frisked the squirrel from tree to tree; sometimes, when his momentum was good, swerving toward the cat. She only crouched deeper and waited.

Eventually Frisk began to consider, and thought it a little safer to play out on the farther side of the line between the trees, running in to the trunks occasionally to relieve the nervous strain, but this did not excite Puss, tho at times he ran almost directly toward her. Finally in one of his ventures out, he began to approach a point that was equidistant from either tree. Then the cat's tail began the slightest vibration at the tip, and when he eventually stopt on the apex of the equilateral triangle with a tree toward her at each angle of the base, she made her dash.

He had, of course, to run partly toward her, and as he scrambled around the trunk of one of the trees her claws combed the

GARDEN TALKS

Under Glass Plantings

In last week's Garden Chat we told how two enthusiastic gardeners imbued an entire suburban community with the early planting idea—how the winner won out by starting his tomato plants under glass. We laid stress upon the importance, the fun of getting an early start. We speak now of the equipment necessary to enable you to gain weeks with vegetables and flowers.

Within the past few years, great strides have been made in under-glass planting devices. The manufacturers offer a variety, meeting the most simple and the most elaborate requirements. You may now purchase a "pony frame" of about two feet square, costing only a dollar or so. A simple lean-to greenhouse for a suburban cottage may be had complete at from two hundred and fifty to six hundred dollars. If you own a large estate you may have erected a tropical conservatory costing all the way from several thousands to hundreds of thousands of dollars. There is a suitable equipment for everybody's pocketbook and for all kinds of home surroundings.

The makers issue instructive booklets, telling you what to plant, how to plant, and how to care for the plantings. You should send for these booklets at once and order your equipment immediately. These are some of the vegetables which may be started now under glass:

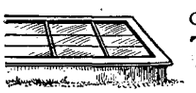
Cauliflower, cabbage, onion, eggplant, cress, cucumber, tomato, melons, parsnips, lettuce, Brussels sprouts, celery, beets, spinach.

Sow these flower seeds at once:

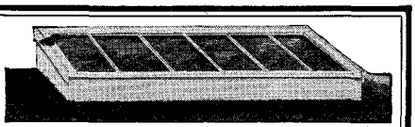
Adonis, marigold, coreopsis, dahlia, cardinal flower, cockscomb, salvia, hollyhock, verbena, petunia, begonia, cosmos, nasturtiums, annual chrysanthemums.

You may lose six weeks by not starting your vegetables and flowers under glass. Why not realize the richest returns from your vegetable and flower garden?

In our garden issues we print the advertising of leading makers of cold frames, hot beds, greenhouses, etc., also reliable seedsmen.



GARDEN DEPARTMENT
The Literary Digest



Start Your Flowers or Vegetables Early

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hairs of his tail. Tho she failed, she had made a splendid piece of geometrical calculation, and two men watching took off their hats to her logical cunning. She came and sat on the porch. In ten minutes the squirrel was down again, playing and fleeing in make-believe fright as if he were daring danger anew.

Everybody has noticed that a squirrel is wonderfully clever when it comes to dodging behind the trunks or limbs of trees. He is so expert that he may dodge a well-hurled stone or even an arrow. But his curiosity betrays him to the experienced hunter. If you stop immediately after he disappears, he can not resist the temptation to look around at you. Mr. Baskett goes on:

In the early forenoon, squirrels are likely to be feeding on the ground, and a stalk through the woods may thus reveal them.

In this case almost any sort of dog that will dash ahead rapidly and put the game up before it reaches the tree with a hole in it is a treasure.

Shepherds may do well, and terriers are often excellent, but it may happen that the plain, nondescript cur excels any. Many dogs stop and listen for the patter of the game running on the dead leaves below, or they hear the leaps on the branches above. Others deliberately trail a quiet, hiding squirrel to the tree he has climbed temporarily till you pass.

In the Middle West our game exhibits itself as the gray and the fox-squirrel. Among the former there are no species but one—the black form of it being a mere peltage variety—both forms being found in the same nest. There are, however, some regions where the blacks are abundant. In much shooting in northern Missouri I never saw a black squirrel of any species.

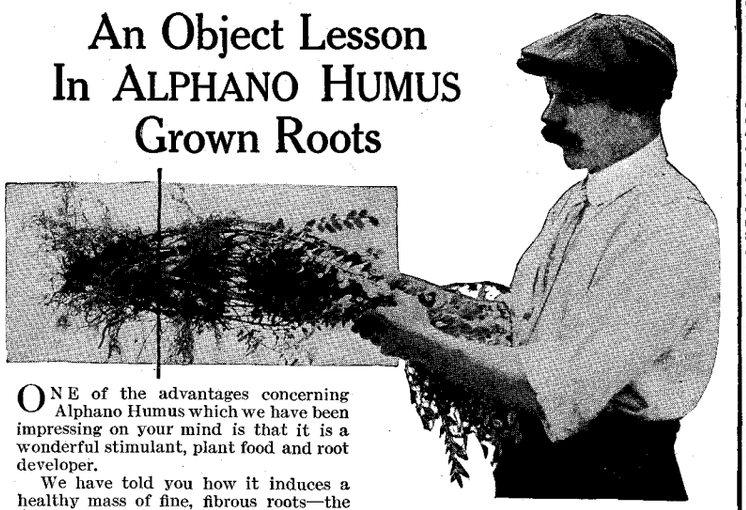
Of the fox-squirrels there may be found the ordinary Western. In some sections he is rapidly driving out the gray. He is a more all-around animal, haunting the lower timber and nesting in the low snags and oaks on the ridges, hustling about the feed lots and venturing far into the open for food.

The gray frequents the tall timber, aristocratically dwelling in the graceful elms of the bottoms, so that the pursuit of him has in it the factor of knowing his probable region and the kind of tree he will rear young in. He is out earlier in the morning and in his bed earlier in the heat of the day than the "fox." Both species in summer build hammocks of green leaves in which they lie, and where, rarely, they rear their young. In August squirrels begin to "cut" the yet green hickory-nuts, and by the rejected bits of hulls beneath the tree he is often located.

Anywhere from February on till April the squirrel is often abroad on the ground in groups. That shy sweetheart of his thinks it her duty to pretend that she does not wish to marry at all, and she gives him and his rivals a merry chase before she says yes. Half a dozen beaus will be contending for her paw, and an occasional passage at the terrible arms of their endowments may be witnessed by the observant.

They pair for the season and live well within the bounds of conjugal loyalty for at least a year, and the young are out at least by May 1. Once in March I shot a

An Object Lesson In ALPHANO HUMUS Grown Roots



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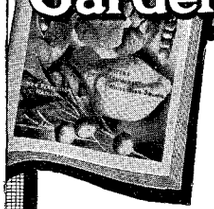

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HENRY A. DREER

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"hen hawk," one of the Government's pets, with a more than half-grown fox-squirrel in her talons. The young are raised on milk alone till they can forage for themselves on the buds of the home trees, and the mother, like all rodents, does not bring them supplies. But otherwise she is devoted to their comfort, and there are times when she has severe battles with the father about them.

The mother prefers a hole for a brooding home. I knew a gray squirrel so eager to provide a proper place that she stayed out all night in a rain to gnaw a hole in a shingle roof to provide cozy quarters for her babes prospective, violating all her usual natural traits. The squirrel takes good care of himself.

I have seen one whip an Angora cat and spring down on the back of an alley tabby sneaking along the ground by the fence on which he was running, and so punish her that she fled snarling and spitting, and I have seen a hotly pursued young squirrel, when he realized that escape was impossible, turn like a rat and bluff out a young dog, springing into his face.

Here is a little key to the squirrels of Eastern United States:

1. If the body is red and the under-part white and the tail shorter than the trunk, it is the chickaree of the East—the rascal of the family, given to bird-robbing and of little account for game.

2. If the body is red and the tail and hairs longer than the trunk, it is one of the fox-squirrels, which has its bones red also: (a) If the ears and often the nose are white-tipped, it is the largest of all the "foxes," and is found in the Southern Atlantic States. (b) If smaller, with short ears scarcely above the fur, and never white-tipped, it is the Pennsylvania cat-squirrel, a "fox" found in that State, Maryland, and Virginia. (c) If the tail with hairs is but a little longer than the body, ears long and narrow, not white-tipped, and there are scattering long hairs on the back, it is our Western fox-squirrel of the Mississippi Valley.

Note that this key is independent of shade of color and will identify the black varieties in each species.

3. If the body is gray, the under parts white, and the tail and hairs only a little longer than the trunk, it is the gray squirrel. If black, it is the same species. All these latter have five molars when grown, but the "foxes" have only four. There are varieties of this gray squirrel southward, but of unimportant additional characteristics.

In the Far West the chickaree is represented by Fremont's and Richardson's squirrel of the Rocky Mountains, and in Oregon by Douglass' squirrel, and there is a California gray squirrel. New Mexico has Abert's squirrel with beautiful tufted ears. In all these the color is a mixture of grayish red, and black specimens of all these also occur occasionally.

The squirrels of California which burrow and propagate bubonic plague are not true squirrels, but spermophiles with cheek-pouches. These are connecting links between the arboreal squirrel and the woodchucks and prairie-dogs. Our Mississippi Valley thirteen-striped "gopher" is one of the spermophiles and not a gopher at all. But all these and the ground-squirrel are great topics in themselves, and the ground-squirrels and flying squirrels are two more.

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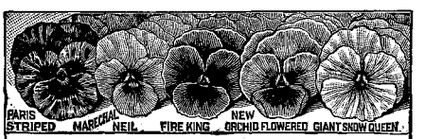

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CONCERNING GORKI

WHEN, a few days ago, the Czar lifted the ban that had kept Maxim Gorki out of Russia for many years, an American editor asked if, in view of the fact that the great novelist was lingering in the last stages of tuberculosis, the autocracy wasn't taking advantage of its last opportunity to strike the peasant writer a vengeful blow. The question probably will go unanswered unless the Czar or some of his friends choose to enlighten us. Whether it was intended as a deliberate attempt to wound his feelings or as an act of mercy, a great many people will see a bit of irony in the incident. Gorki has been living on the island of Capri for several years. He had a vain hope that the climate of Italy would cure or check his ailment. His own career is regarded by many as being more wonderful than any of the tales invented by his vivid imagination. The rescinding of the order of banishment moves the Dayton *Journal* to review editorially the life of the novelist. The enthusiastic admirers of the Russian say the Dayton paper is rather harsh in its criticism, and those who dislike him probably will say the editorial is an attempt to extenuate a genius's bad morals because he is brilliant. We quote the piece for whatever it may prove to be worth:

Great, strong, weak, infirm Maxim Gorki! What a splendid, pitiable man he is!

This fighter for liberty, this noble and fearless champion of the rights of the downtrodden and opprest, who yet is not strong enough in himself to flee the fleshpots, and who sacrificed tradition, sacraments, and conventions for the sake of the gratification of his own barbaric and fanatical passions, continues to be what he really is, a very Titan among the friends of humanity!

Gorki stands at the head of Russian literature and has been universally recognized as the ablest leader of the revolutionary socialist forces. His amazing force and ability have challenged the attention of the world.

Forgetting that he is a Slav, and that his concepts should not be measured by the rule of the Puritan, we denied him our shores. Did he care? Perhaps; but not in the way we love to fancy he should have cared. A little water dashed over the back of a sea-gull doesn't hamper or impede the flight of the gull. Chains of tow will not fetter the eagle. The commonplace does not interest or disturb the genius.

And the swiftness of his flight! It took Tolstoy and Turgenef and Gogol, Ouspensky, and others of the elect many years to compel the reluctant touch of fame; but this man sat while she brought him unasked the laurel crown.

His childhood was hard, cruel, unnatural. Deserted by his mother, his father died when he was but four years

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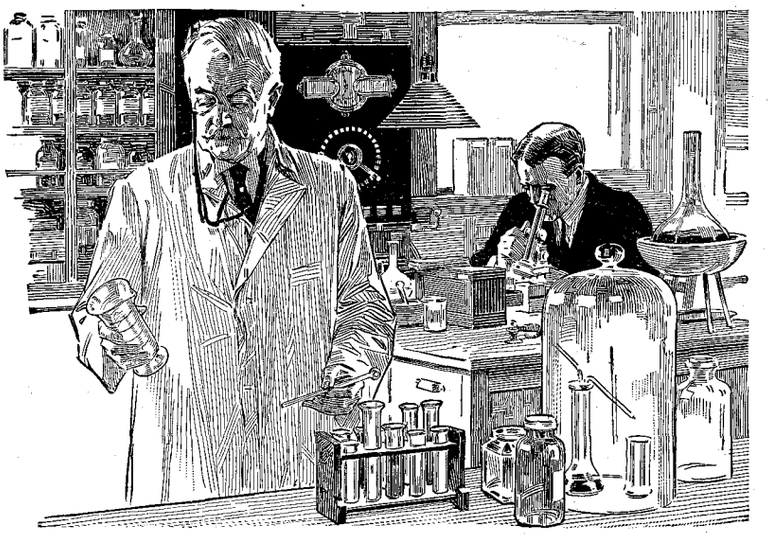

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You would need a chef such as we obtained from the Hotel Ritz in Paris. You would need his secret recipes.

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VAN CAMP'S
PORK & BEANS BAKED WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Also Baked Without the Sauce

More and more, the hotels and restaurants which feature Beans are serving Van Camp's to their patrons. They know that men prefer them.

There are more than 500 in New York City alone including some Broadway hotels. And countless lunch rooms serving Van Camp's are famous for their Baked Beans.

If such places cannot match Van Camp's, how about your home? Can you think that it pays to serve lesser Beans when a word to your grocer brings these?

Others have tried, for years and years, to produce a Dish like this. Other kitchens, other chefs, and housewives by the millions. But such mellowness, such flavor, such tang and zest have never been attained.

Now 400,000 women daily buy something cooked by the chefs who bake these delicious Van Camp Beans.

10, 15 and 20 Cents Per Can

Some Other Van Camp Delicacies

Van Camp's Evaporated Milk
Van Camp's Soups—18 Kinds
Van Camp's Tomato Catsup
Van Camp's Chili Con Carne
Van Camp's Spaghetti a l'Italienne

(284)

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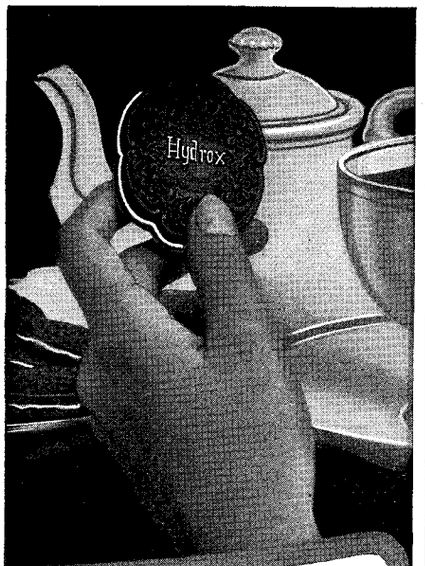


Sunshine Hydrox

One bite through this crisp chocolate into smooth, richly flavored cream reveals a tantalizing goodness that makes Hydrox and the other

Sunshine

Specialties

first favorites with folks who like good things to eat. They are the most tempting of confections for afternoon tea, dessert or between meals.

Let us send you a

Sunshine Revelation Box

containing Hydrox and 13 other kinds of Sunshine Specialties. Send us your name and address with 10c (stamps or coin) for postage and packing and we will forward you this box by return mail. Send us your grocer's name, too, please.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits
673 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass.

Grape Fruit

FROM FLORIDA
Direct To Your Door

If you want fresh-picked Grape Fruit of the finest quality and most delicious flavor, let me ship you a special box direct from my own Nurseries in Cocoanut Grove, Florida.

Grape Fruit from this far southern section of Florida is grape fruit par excellence. Every piece carefully selected and packed in a box containing from 36 to 80 according to size, the 46, 54 and 64 sizes being the most desirable. Cost per box, express prepaid, is $6 anywhere east of Chicago; small additional express charges to more distant points.

Order a box of my delicious fruit and you will want it regularly. **Satisfaction Guaranteed.** Grape fruit shipped to foreign countries with transportation and duty charges prepaid.

J. WAINWRIGHT, Jr.
Overbrook Nurseries
Cocoanut Grove, Florida

old. He was sent out as soon as he was able to work, to do menial service. But he attained to wealth and distinction. He was apprenticed to an iron painter, worked in a cellar bake-shop, sold liquor on the streets, was cook on a river-boat; God and himself only know what he was and what he suffered. But he learned humanity at first hand.

His first instructor was the cook Smourny, another was a lawyer, another a man outside the pale of society. Gorki—the word means bitter—was in the most real sense a self-educated man. He had to fight. He did fight with the fanatical fervor of his race. He still is fighting. He has done much for the cause of ultimate freedom. He has opened the sores of such life as he has been familiar with. He has done more than all the commonplace creatures of a thousand years have been able to accomplish for their fellows. He writes with a pen dipt in flame and acid; also with a pen that drips the golden luminance of love.

One author tells us: "Gorki was a man born into the world an outcast and a superfluity, huddled out of all doors as mere scum and drift of humanity, and yet by his unaided efforts he has raised himself to the most prominent place in Russian literature, a literature that stands high among the literatures of the world."

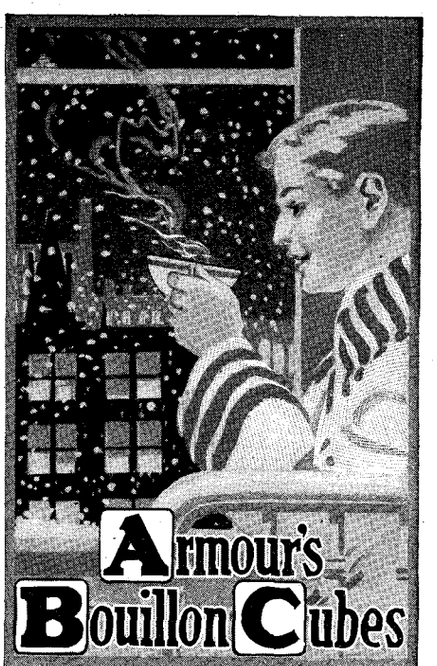
It is true. Tolstoy attracted the attention of his times, but Tolstoy shall not endure. Gorki shall live. Tolstoy idealized and refined away all things. Gorki has steadily attempted to lift humanity from the mire.

But he is the foe of religion, cry some of our moral alarmists. It is not true. He is the friend and annunciator of that religion which shall redeem the world. He hates gaud and sham and pretense and formalism, all the hollow mockery which has contributed to the social enslavement of men; but he is the apostle of freedom, of love, of brotherhood.

But he tramples upon our conventions, sneers at our traditions, cries another. We can not measure all men by the same rule; no, nor all women, either. Gorki came to us with a woman not his wife, a comrade, he called her, and the world frowned and sent them home. Was he right? We don't know. Subsequent events seem to prove that he was at least mistaken, for the woman left him, left him treacherously, and the wife of his bosom, the discarded and neglected, came to him with arms opened wide. Let us believe that his punishment was sufficient unto the offense against her, for such souls are not as common souls.

Here is a bit that evidences the divinity of his singing, the worth of his mission:

"I know that life is painful, that at moments it is villainously cruel, that a frenetic power, gross and ruthless, crushes man. I know it, and I don't like it and I'm going to rebel. I want no such order. I don't want it! Life is a serious thing, but not yet organized. . . . Life exacts for such organization all my powers and all my capacities. I'm not a giant, but I'm an honest and a healthy man, and so I say to myself: Never mind! We'll conquer yet! And with every capacity of my soul I'm going to penetrate to the depths of life; I'm going to pick it up and knead it this way and that, prevent some things and



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A Safe "Night Cap"

Hot bouillon—stimulating and refreshing—the appetizing taste of beef with fresh vegetables and just the proper seasoning. An Armour's Bouillon Cube in a cup of hot water and it's ready.

Nothing better to ward off those chilly feelings after you've been out in the cold, and there's no "druggy" reaction. In boxes of twelve, fifty and one hundred. Each cube wrapped and protected.

Grocers and Druggists Everywhere

For Free Samples Address Dept 572

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FOREST HOME FARM **SAUSAGE**

Made after an old Virginia recipe from the choicest cuts of tender young pigs, flavored with country herbs and pure spices. Wrapped in 1 lb. parchment packages; shipped in 5, 10, 20 and 50 lb. boxes. Price 30c a pound. Delivered at your door. Forest Home Farm Hams from yearling pigs are equally delicious, 30c lb., f.o.b. Purcellville. **Forest Home Farm, Purcellville, Va.**

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

Save the Voice

Save the lungs. Relieve hoarseness and coughing spells. 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON **Boston, Mass.**

What Do You Mean?

Is that question ever asked you when you speak or when you write? Here are two right-hand helps to the mastery of words.

English Synonyms Antonyms and Prepositions By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. Over 7,500 classified synonyms with shades of meaning carefully discriminated. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions, hints and helps on the accurate use of words. "First satisfactory attempt in its field."—*Citizen*, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Connectives of English Speech By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. Just what you want to know about the correct use of prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns and adverbs. "Most valuable treatise of its kind in existence."—*Commercial*, New York. Two books, 12mo, cloth. $1.50 net, each. Funk & Wagnalls Company. New York and London.

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help on others. . . . And see! that and that only is the joy of living."

And this wondrously beautiful symbolism:

"During an awful stillness in the forest, there sounded a wonderful song; the daring singer complained of the darkness and narrow-mindedness of the fettered life in the woods and declared war on the gods. All the birds flew together to the spot from which the marvelous song came, and to their surprize they found only a little vagabond finch. He summoned the birds to follow him, to leave the dark woods and damp marshes, and to turn away from all cowardice and questioning; but the practical professor of modern history—the woodpecker—said it would be useless to fly away, for, he said, beyond the forest is only a field, empty in summer and covered with snow in winter, and at the other end of the field lives Grisha, the bird-catcher. The poor finch didn't know what to say and in his defense he could only murmur: 'Yes, I lied. I didn't truly know what lay beyond the coppice, but it makes one so happy to believe and to hope. Perhaps the woodpecker is right, but what is the use of his truth; it weighs like a stone on the wings and keeps one from flying high, high, out into the heavens.'"

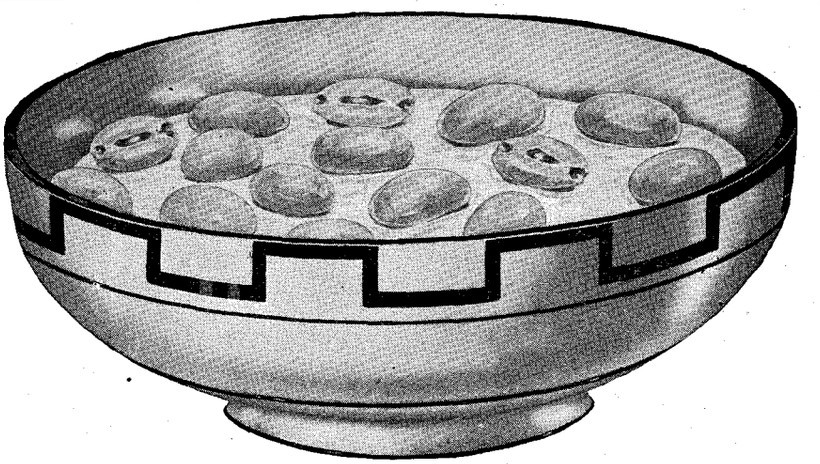
A KANSAS POET'S INCOME

REPORTS have been floating around for ever so long that Walt Mason, the humorous bard of Emporia, Kansas, is the most prosperous person in the riming business. On hearing that he had just let the contract for a new $12,000 home, the Kansas City *Star* sent a special correspondent to Emporia to ascertain some of the facts about his rapidly accumulating wealth. The correspondent returned with a statement that the outgoing manuscripts and incoming publishers' checks bearing the poet's name constituted much of the freight-tonnage passing through the Emporia depot. Mr. Mason was asked several pointed questions about money and the muse, and *The Star* prints the interview for the country's edification:

"What is your annual income from poetry?"

"I don't care to go on record with the actual figures. They might prove embarrassing when I am squaring up with the internal-revenue office in the matter of the income tax. The halcyon days when a man could stand in front of the post-office and brag of how much he made are gone forever. But I have established the poetry business on a firm basis, and have fixt prices, just like the phonograph-manufacturers. My lowest price for a rime is $15, except where I sell in car-load lots. The Adams syndicate, for which I furnish a daily rime all the year round, pays me $12 each. I often receive $20 and $25 for magazine poems. Of course I write some prose, to take the taste of the poetry out of my mouth, but I consider it merely a side-line. The most I ever earned with my trusty typewriter was $875 in one month."

(*Continued on page* 341)



The Wonder of Exploded Grains

Those bubble-like grains of Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice result from a curious process.

Nature stored in each kernel a hundred million food granules. Each granule enclosed a mere atom of moisture.

Sealed up in guns, in terrific heat, those atoms of moisture are changed to steam. Then the guns are shot and the steam explodes. A separate explosion occurs in each granule—a hundred million explosions in every grain.

Thus every food granule is blasted to pieces, so digestion can instantly act. Whole grains in this way are made wholly digestible. That never was done before.

The grains are puffed to eight times normal size. Each becomes a wilderness of thin, crisp, toasted walls. The result is fragile, dainty morsels with a taste like toasted nuts.

Never were grains so well fitted for food—never made so delightful—as they are by this curious, costly process invented by Prof. Anderson.

Puffed Wheat-10¢
Puffed Rice-15¢
Except in Extreme West

Let Your Folks Enjoy Them

Here are two cereals, entirely different in taste. And each can be served both as food and confection.

Serve with sugar and cream, or mixed with fruit. Or serve like crackers, floating in bowls of milk. Use like nut meats in home candy making, or as garnish to ice cream.

They will add delight to a thousand meals when you find them out. Order them now. Let your folks enjoy them.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers
(512)

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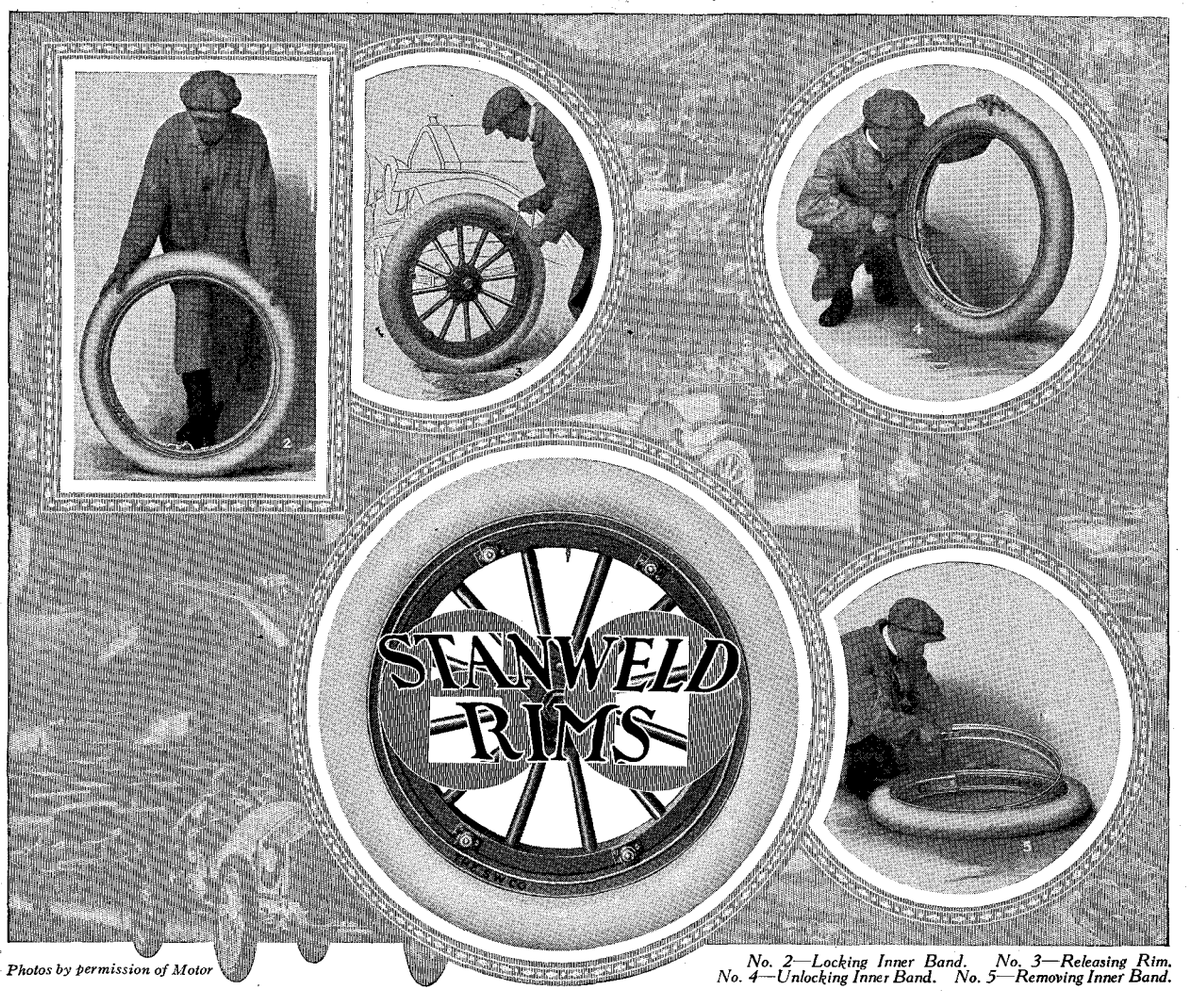

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No. 2—Locking Inner Band. No. 3—Releasing Rim.
No. 4—Unlocking Inner Band. No. 5—Removing Inner Band.

Making Tire-Repairs With Least Effort

THIS new demountable rim, Stanweld Number Sixty, offers an entirely new and better way of making tire-changes and repairs. It overcomes a difficulty hitherto thought to have been unconquerable.

All tires "freeze" to rims unless frequently removed. The action is natural, and cannot be eliminated.

With the ordinary rim the "frozen" parts must be separated before you can remove or repair the tube.

But the construction of the Number Sixty gives complete relief from this necessary evil by permitting access to the tube without compelling you to rip, tear, or pull the tire from the metal flanges of the rim. And this feature is found only with Stanweld Number Sixty Rims.

If you've ever performed the temper-testing, strength-sacrificing, time-thieving job of making tire-repairs, you'll appreciate the Number Sixty.

Study the illustrations above. They'll give you some idea of the construction and operation of this remarkable new rim. If you want to know more about it, send us a letter or post-card.

You can have the Number Sixty applied to your old car at a very low cost. You should get it on your new car without extra cost. Ask for it.

The leading makes of pneumatic tires are guaranteed only when applied to rims bearing one or the other of the accompanying inspection marks. You'll find these marks on Stanweld Rims.

The Standard Welding Company

Pioneers and World's Largest Producers of Rims for Motor-Driven Vehicles

Main Office and Factory CLEVELAND

NEW YORK U. S. Express Bldg. **CHICAGO** Peoples Gas Bldg. **DETROIT** Ford Bldg.

Distributors in Principal Cities

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page 339*)

"How many American poets make a living exclusively from poetry?"

"I'm the only one I can positively identify. Most of the well-known poets draw salaries from newspapers or magazines, or they do things to the Chautauqua platform, or they are in one line of business or another. I never own a dollar that I don't get by writing, and the fact that I don't go around the country reading from my own 'works' is my chief claim to a nation's gratitude."

"How does the poetry business compare with the grocery business?"

"I think it infinitely better. I have no bad customers, and I don't have to stand and argue for three hours to sell forty cents worth of goods. The grocer sells a pound of prunes, and has to deliver them at a house on the outskirts of town, and then charge them; on the first of the month he has to make out a bill and walk three miles to the customer's residence, only to be stood off for thirty days. If I send a poem to *Collier's*, for instance, the editor does no haggling. He doesn't write back that he can get a better poem for less money from the Sweet Singer of Michigan, and he doesn't insinuate that I am giving short weight, or that my poetry contains benzoate of soda. He either sends me a check or ships the poem back with an invitation to send another one. All my relations with my customers are pleasant. Nobody has thrown a brick through my window in many years."

Mr. Mason thinks many are called but few are chosen in the production of deathless song. If he had a stepson who suffered for a career he'd advise him to secure a patent right on some good washing-machine. To quote further:

"Do you think Shakespeare could break into the magazines if he were alive to-day?"

"He might work off a few rimes on *The North American Review* and publications of that class, but the popular magazines would send his manuscripts back with the word 'Rush' written across the envelop. William was too fond of writing about the dead ones. And he couldn't write a piece unless he had a few kings in it. The writer who would make a living to-day must write for the people now on earth. Nowadays poets and authors must consider the Tired Business Man, who is one of the chief consumers of literature, and anything that makes the Tired Business Man more tired is going to fall flat. Old Bill was painfully obscure in places, and obscurity won't do in these strenuous times. If an able-bodied man would sell poetry he must write poetry that the Tired Business Man can understand at one reading. This isn't a reflection on the public intelligence. On the contrary, it is an evidence of the growth of horse sense. Modern life is full of problems, complex and difficult, and the man who concentrates his mind on his problems all day doesn't want to concentrate it on tediously obscure poetry at night. There are many people who refuse to recognize as a poet the writer who makes his meaning clear in every line, but that sort of writer is coming into his own. If Bill Shakespeare lived now he would have to drop his halidoms and such things and write about phonographs and revolving churns, and I doubt whether he could do it."

"Has the present-day poet any other mission than making money?"

"Such a query should be passed over with silent scorn. The modern newspaper poets are doing more to brighten the world and make it a good place to live in than all the extinct poets in the Hall of Fame or Westminster Abbey ever did. The newspaper poets are forever preaching the sanest optimism, designed for the people who really need the influence of optimism—the breadwinners, the weary, and heavy-laden. Browning sat in a palace and wrote optimistic verses for people who lived in palaces, and such people, as a rule, don't need the assurance that God's in his heaven, and all's right with the world. That assurance would do more good if it reached the hard-working people who have burdens to bear—and they never read Browning. They read the humorous column in their favorite newspaper, which column is full of genuine encouragement, written by blithe spirits who work for their living like the people they address. Bert Leston Taylor, Franklin P. Adams, Strickland Gillilan, Wilbur Nesbit, S. E. Kiser, A. L. Bixby are prominent among the American poets of this generation who are doing real good in the world, and none of them has much show of breaking into the Hall of Fame just now, but it may be that sentiment will have changed in another fifty years, and large granite monuments will be erected over these gifted and genial men whose mail-order harps have made life happier and better. The poet certainly has a mission, and he will go ahead mishing whether the financial returns are large or small." . . . . .

"Are poets born or made?"

"Both. Unless one is born with 'the poet's ear' he never will produce good rime. And if he has that equipment he has to be whipt into shape before he can accomplish anything, and the whipping process means travail of spirit and great bitterness. The born poet usually is sensitive, and he writhes when rude critics laugh at him, or when beefy editors go through his songs with a blue pencil. Also, he invariably takes himself too seriously when he is young, and falls into the unappreciated genius attitude, which makes him unpopular at his boarding-house. He is continually meeting with rebuffs and disappointments, and it is not strange if he becomes a cynic before his side whiskers are grown. Yet all this training is necessary to him if he would make good use of his gift. The poet who is petted all his days may some time publish a book of his choicest gems at his own expense, but he'll never sell much of his product to hard-hearted editors who are painfully short of sentiment, and who are always basely figuring on 'what the people want.'"

"What do the people want?"

"They want poetry easy to read, poetry with a jingle in it, poetry that treats of the things and conditions they are familiar with, and they want their poetry clean and wholesome. The best American newspaper poetry fills all these requirements, and that's why it is doing so much good. A man sees in the newspaper a clever rime full of hope and encouragement, and

Two Spark Plugs in One

The smooth working of any gas engine depends upon the regularity of firing in the cylinders. Thus the importance of the spark plug is out of all proportion to its size. It is virtually the heart of the engine.

In the Blitz you obtain—for the first time—a standardized spark plug, especially constructed to withstand every possible demand, together with an attractive design and a beauty of finish that is unsurpassed.

Blitz

"The Spark That Never Fails"

1. Top nut for connection to cable terminal. Nickel plated. 1
2. Threaded washer for holding outer porcelain jacket in position. Nickel plated. 2
3. Porcelain jacket—gives additional strength and sturdiness—protects the inner plug from moisture and breakage. Rich, dark blue with gold lettering. 3
4. Brass bushing—holds core firmly in steel shell. 4
5. Complete core. A sheet of pressed mica, which in itself is a perfect insulating material, is wound literally around an electrode bolt that runs entirely through the middle of the finished plug. The mica covered portion of the bolt is completely encased in porcelain, fastened firmly to form the complete core. The porcelain protects the mica from absorbing oil, thus preventing short-circuit. Note the large size of the firing point. 5
6. Copper-rimmed asbestos gasket that fits between core and shell, making the plug perfectly gas-tight. 6
7. Shell turned from one piece of solid cold rolled steel — carefully machined and case-hardened — with regular threads and special extensions to fit all engines. 7

Here's How it's Done

First comes the mica foundation. This is then completely covered with a porcelain shell which protects the mica from oil. Then to make assurance doubly sure, over all is placed an outer jacket of the toughest and strongest porcelain obtainable.

Mica is unbreakable, but readily absorbs oil. Porcelain is oil proof, but at best is fragile. Thus by including both forms of insulation in its construction the Blitz combines the virtues of the mica plug and the porcelain plug without the weakness of either.

You Can Break the Porcelain, but You Can't Break the Blitz Spark

If the outer porcelain should be broken the mica-porcelain inner core remains intact. Even should both porcelains be broken the sleeve of mica still gives perfect insulation and keeps the spark jumping at full strength.

Ask your hardware or accessory dealer for Blitz Spark Plugs. $1.00 each, in individual metal box. If you don't find them, send $4.00 and your dealer's name for set of four Blitz Spark Plugs. Sent postpaid.

Booklet A1 upon request.

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"The Horn That Says 'Please'"

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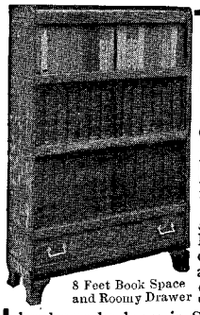

8 Feet Book Space and Roomy Drawer

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SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

combine service and economy. Elimination of superfluous parts—not "cheapness" in material or manufacture,—makes the prices low.

Metal Framed Glass Doors *slide* horizontally in steel-lined grooves. Dust is excluded. Binding, Sticking and Noise are eliminated.

$12.80 freight paid—see note—for this handsome bookcase in Solid Oak, Golden, Fumed or Weathered finish.

FOUR DRAWER VERTICAL LETTER FILE—HOLDS 20,000 LETTERS

All Solid, Seasoned Oak. No tar-board or binder's board. As strong as interlocked joints, glue and screws can make them. The thirty (30) interlocked joints are held by sixty screws.

Drawers on Roller Bearings and fitted with auto-locking follow blocks.

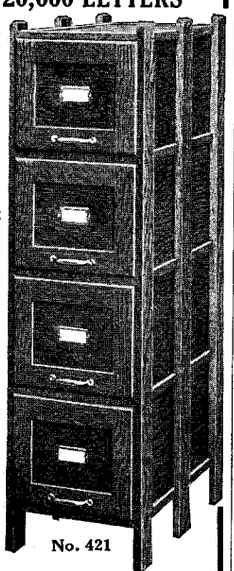
Files are almost wear proof

$13.25

freight paid—see note

Your letters stand on edge, held by follow blocks or compressors. Reference to any letter is instantaneous. You cannot buy a more serviceable file—at any price.

Made also in three-drawer size for 15,000 letters—$11.25, and two drawer size for 10,000 letters—$8.00.



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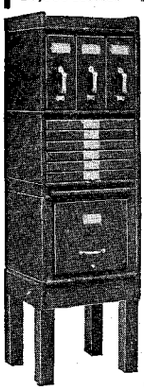

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A START for small offices—a NECESSITY for special purposes in larger offices.

There are 28 kinds of sections to meet almost all requirements. All handsomely designed, durably constructed and beautifully finished. Solid Quartered Oak. You add sections only as more filing space is needed.

Free "Filing Suggestions"—a *helpful* booklet sent with Catalog "F"—96 pages Commercial and Professional Office Devices. Catalog "H" shows two complete lines Sectional Bookcases—both kinds in Standard and Mission Designs.

Note—Freight paid on $10.00 orders to Ry. Stations in Eastern and Central States. Consistent prices in West and South.

The Weis Manufacturing Co.
56 Union St., Monroe, Mich.
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I-See-Co Smokes Fresh From the Factory

(Charges Prepaid)

Seven varieties, all long filler. Made without paste or binder. Try these:

Slendora, 6 in., slender stogie for in-between smoke. Clear Havana, long filler, hand-made; Price per hundred, **$3.00.**

Senior, 6 in. panatela, long filler, stogie; Price per hundred, **$3.00.**

Adrema, 5 in. clear Havana filler cigar; Price per hundred, **$3.50.**

Money back if not more than satisfied.

If you prefer, send 40c for ten assorted sample smokes, values from $2 to $7.50, prepaid and insured.

Men of good address wanted, everywhere, to solicit individual smokers.

Isenberg Cigar Co.
Wheeling, W. Va.

he cuts it out and shows it to his friends, and carries it in his pocket-book, and takes it home and reads it to his family, and his wife pastes it in the scrap-book for future reference. That sort of poetry is doing more good than all the high-brow stuff on the shelves. Sam Walter Foss wrote a poem about the man who lived in a house by the side of the road. You know the poem. It has been read by millions of people, and nobody ever read it without feeling kinder and without experiencing a desire to do some good. That rime is going the rounds year after year; it has the scrap-book championship of the United States. It has done more practical good than all the 'classics' you could load into a box car. That's the kind of poetry the people want, and the fact that they want it shows that their hearts and heads are all right."

"It has always been understood that a poet should be lean and hungry-looking. How can you be fat and be consistent?"

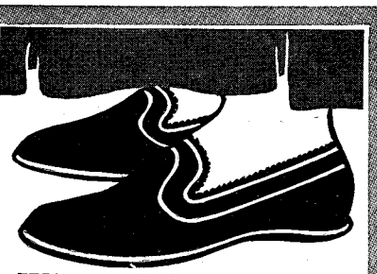
"Fat with me is merely a harmless eccentricity. In order to be a success, a poet must have some eccentricity. One bard wears his hair long, and the kids guy him whenever he goes to the post-office for a rejected manuscript. Another wears a monocle and is so busy keeping it in place he has no time to write poetry. Another cultivates a Vandyke beard and a lisp. I tried out all the standard eccentricities and found them all lacking in some essential. I experimented with some new ones, too. I used to sit on the front porch in a straw hat and linen duster whenever there was a blizzard, and in July I'd wear heavy furs and snow-shoes. These experiments attracted much attention, and were gratifying to that extent, but they caused so much personal inconvenience that I had to abandon them. Then I concluded that getting fat would give me as much distinction as anything, so I subscribed for all the health magazines and began eating all the foods which were condemned by them, and the result is before you. When I stand on one end of Emporia the other flies up. Of course my scheme isn't strictly original. It was worked with great success by Ben Jonson. Old Ben was so fat he had to use a block and tackle to lift himself out of his chair, and he was so popular that people called him 'rare Ben Jonson!' Not well done Ben Jonson, or Ben Jonson medium, mark you. Fat is necessary to my business. I am writing optimism all the time, and the people wouldn't have confidence in a lean optimist. In the days to come all poets must be optimists or go out of business, and so fat poets will be the rule rather than the exception. The bard of fifty years hence will look like W. H. Taft or Mamutoff."

"Do you live on dates and pomegranates and such things?"

"No. My favorite dish is corned beef and cabbage, and I am partial to fried onions. I eat three times a day regularly, and eat with great skill and enthusiasm. When there are mince pies in the house my wife has to put a time-lock on the cupboard door. I find that I can do my best work after eating boiled sauerkraut, and always keep a can on hand. It is a good substitute for the old-fashioned inspiration."

"Do you expect to make poetry your life-work?"

"By no means. My highest ambition is to own a covered wagon and travel



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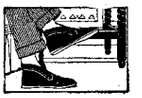
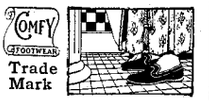
There is only one genuine, the Daniel Green "Comfy." In buying felt slippers, insist upon this "Comfy" trade mark.





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Slip-on "Comfy" shown at right in navy or oxford gray $1.75

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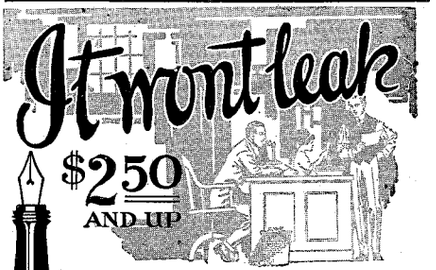

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over the country trading horses. When I have earned enough money to buy a string of ponies I expect to send my lyre to the junkman."

A GIRL'S ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA

SO many refugees from Russian prisons have come to this country in the last few years that most of the stories of thrilling escapes from Siberia and from the jails in the kingdom proper have lost much of their novelty, but the narrative of Marie Sucloff is not of the usual brand. Miss Sucloff has two escapes to her credit, and her tale, as told in an interview with Izzola Forrester, of the New York *World Magazine*, makes the creations of most of the scenario writers for the "movies" look tame by comparison. Miss Forrester says the girl exile "bears on her slender shoulders the most pitiful and tragic load of adventures" of any of the strange waifs of fate and circumstance cast up by life's high tide on the shores of Manhattan. To quote:

Behind her lies a trail leading back over this country to Chicago, Canada, England, Europe, through the Red Sea around to Shanghai, China, overland through China to Manchuria in the north, and from there to the land of living death—Siberia.

Eleven years she has lost out of her young life, lost forever back in those tombs of souls which the Russians call their military prisons. She was seventeen the first time she made the long overland march in the manacled line to a little colony up near the arctic circle, two thousand miles away from her home in Karka, a village of Vilna, Lithuania.

"And there is no sight in the world like that," she says, her dark eyes still somber with the horror of that trip. "Do you know what it means to see hundreds of human beings chained to each other, marching, marching day after day away from home and kindred, perhaps for life, because they have lifted up their feeble strength against the atrocities that crush the heart out of native Russia? I marched with other girls, some younger than myself, and with us were feeble old women and gray-haired men. If we stumbled or fell the Cossacks used their whips. Some died—we almost envied them."

She sat on the foot of the bed, leaning her arms on its lower rail, hands clasped tightly, looking ahead of her, but not at the narrow vista of New York streets beyond the window.

English she speaks brokenly, but understands well. A young Russian comrade, Gregory Yarros, interprets for her when she suddenly forgets and pours out a flood of frantic, indignant Russian. Then, for the instant, her slim figure grows rigid, her eyes darken, the brows draw down, and her full, beautifully modeled lips seem to speak words of fire. Then it passes and she is quiet again, her shoulders drooping, her hands lying in her lap.

"Most of the girl comrades are from the student or noble class," she resumed. "I was not. My people are peasants. I have not seen them—my mother and

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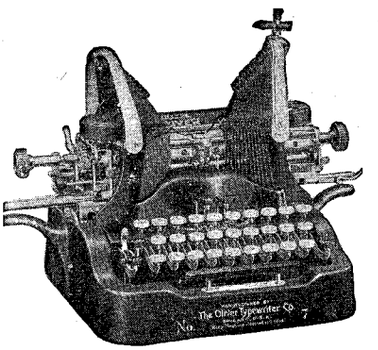

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You owe it to yourself to see the new machine before you buy any typewriter at any price. Note its beauty, speed and easy action, its wonderful automatic devices. Try it on any work that is ever done on typewriters. Try it on many kinds of work that no other typewriter will do.

It is a significant fact that the typewriter that introduced such epoch-making innovations as visible writing, visible reading, Printype, etc., should be the first to introduce automatic methods of operation.

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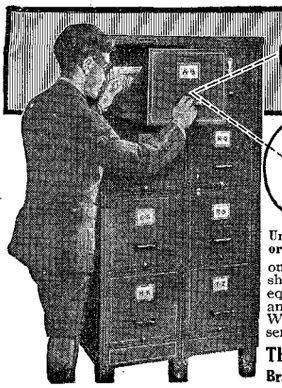

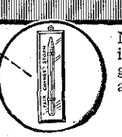

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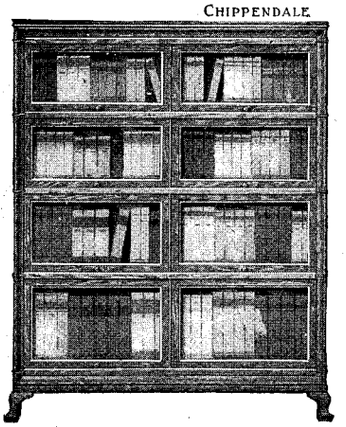

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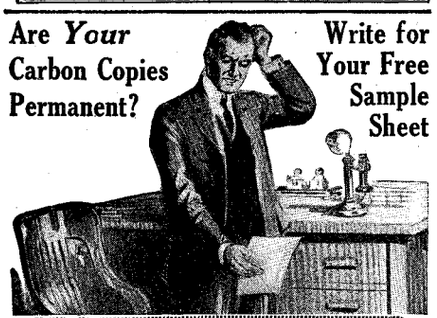

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father, and seven brothers and sisters—since 1905, after my first escape. Seeing how hard they worked to get a bare living out of their land, and how they were forever in fear of their rulers, was it any wonder that I grew to hate the government that so oppress its children?

"I wrote to some friends, telling what I thought of conditions. When a search was made of their home, my letters were found. I remember the day when they came for me to take me to prison. I did not mind so very much, only for my mother and father. I was glad to be one more voice uplifted against tyranny and crime.

"Eighteen months I awaited trial in prison, and then when my turn came I was sentenced for life to exile in Siberia. Why?" She smiled and shrugged her slender shoulders. "I was a dangerous revolutionary person. It was different that first time, tho. As an exile, I was allowed a certain amount of liberty in the village, altho the soldiers are all around you even there. Then after several years of patience and good behavior, they did not watch me so closely. Besides I was not strong. Perhaps they did not think I would dare to attempt the journey alone.

"I told some of the comrades that I was going. Oh, you don't know the hope that springs up when one escapes! It means that if one succeeds, the world will know the truth that is buried in those living graves. They all gave me messages to carry back to the dear ones left behind, and one couple begged me to take their little child with me, so that it might be saved from that life. I was glad to. It was company to me, and helped in my disguise, for I said I was its mother.

"We got away, hidden in a farmer's wagon. It was three hundred miles to the nearest place where I could find shelter with comrades who knew of my coming, but I found refuge at night in the huts of the poor along the way. Miserable and hopeless as their life is, they rejoice to help and protect others. I thought often that we would freeze to death, the little one and myself, but we lived, and I gave the child to its grandparents in Russia.

"Perhaps I should not have gone to see my own people, but I did. They were afraid of the secret police finding me, so I went on to Paris to meet some of the comrades to give them messages from Siberia and to get instructions.

"Then, in 1906, came a terrible outbreak in the south. The general at Sebastopol, in the Crimea, ordered hundreds of sailors shot down without trial for mutiny in the Black Sea fleet. His name was Chukhim. My girl comrade, Katia Ismailovitch, the daughter of a Russian general herself, killed the Governor-General. She was shot without trial within twenty-four hours. I was arrested with others and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor in Siberia.

"Several of us girls went. One was Marie Spiridonoff, a writer. She was very beautiful. The Cossacks mistreated her, and then beat her with knouts on her bare shoulders. She is twenty-seven now, and is still in Akatui. We were allowed twenty minutes a day exercise. The rest of the time was spent in solitary confinement. Some kill themselves, or go mad, but most of us always hope to escape.

"There were only six women in that prison, and over three hundred men. One of the men, Gregory Gershuni, escaped in a barrel of sauerkraut, and regulations were stricter afterward. That occurred

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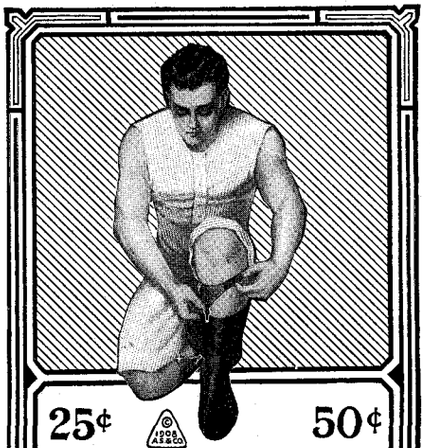

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in 1910. Then a St. Petersburg official named Vysotzky came to us specially appointed to put down any rebellion. The day he arrived he ordered every one in the prison lasht by the Cossacks. Ten of the men attempted suicide. One died. He was Sazonoff, who killed Plehve.

"We women were ordered away to another prison, nine miles from there. It was the dead of winter, and we had to march. Two—another girl and myself—were down sick with inflammation of the lungs, and even the prison doctor said we had better not be moved. But at night they came to us, Marie Spiridonoff and myself, and took us away. Oh, I can not tell you the suffering and misery of that march through the night. You long to die—that is all.

"After five years, I made up my mind I would escape or die. I had been very ill, and they sent me to the prison hospital at Irkutsk, for an operation. It was filthy there. After two weeks I escaped. No, I can not tell you who helped me, but I put on a suit of boy's clothes and slipt out by night.

"For a month I lay hidden in the town when they thought I had gone on. As soon as I was strong enough to travel, I was disguised and sent away into Manchuria. From Shanghai I was sent to Italy by steamer and so reached Paris.

"From there I went to London, bearing messages and telling what we had all gone through. Everywhere we know we are hunted by the Russian spies, but what of it? When I think of those still back there in those black prison holes of death I would gladly give my life to save them."

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With opera-hat and evening clothes,
Affect a blank and vacant stare,
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—*Harper's Weekly.*

Complimentary.—JACK—"I was just admiring Mabel's hair. How pretty it is."

MABEL'S RIVAL—"Oh, she has some prettier than that."—*Boston Transcript.*

Good Reason.—GABE—"Why is it that Slick always wins at poker and yet can't win a bet on the ponies?"

STEVE—"He can't shuffle the ponies."—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Needed Every One.—ASKER—"Could you lend me a V?"

TELLIT—"No, I couldn't."

ASKER—"Have you a friend that would lend me a V?"

TELLIT—"No. I have not a friend to spare."—*Kansas City Star.*

To the Rescue.—An Englishman sat at a New York boarding-house table. One of the boarders was telling a story in which a "dachshund" figured. She was unable for a moment to think of the word.

"It was one of these—what do you call them?—one of these long German dogs."

The Englishman dropt his fork; his face beamed. "Frankfurters!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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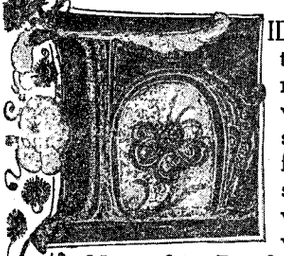

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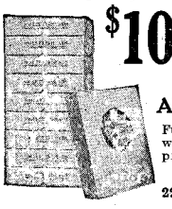

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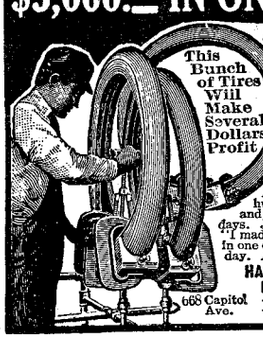

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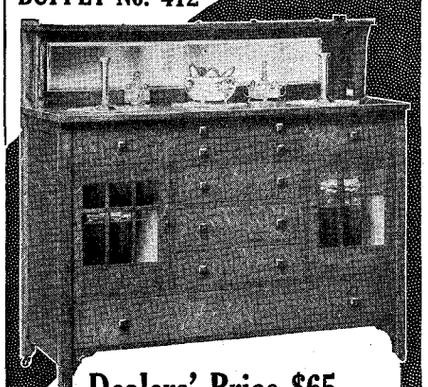

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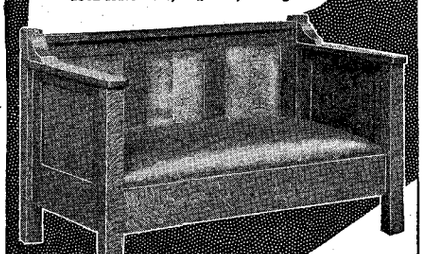

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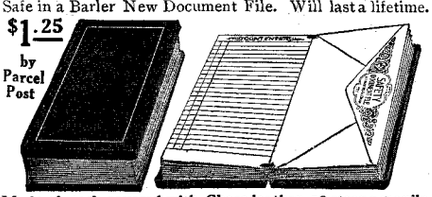

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Scorching Sarcasm.—"Phew! I put the lighted end of that cigar in my mouth."

"How lucky you were, dear, to discover it immediately."—*Life.*

A Rap at Somebody.—Another good thing about babies is that they never go around telling the smart things their daddies said.—*Galveston News.*

The Real Spouter.—"What is a gusher in an oil field?" asked the Old Fogy.

"The man who writes the prospectus," replied the Grouch.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Too Dear.—CHICK—"Mama, can't I have a little brother?"

MRS. HEN—"Great Scott, child! don't you know that eggs are fifty-five cents a dozen?"—*Judge.*

Two Good Ones.—There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they haven't any mind, the other that they haven't any business.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Joke That Failed.—CUSTOMER (trying on dress suit, jokingly)—"I hope I'll never be mistaken for a waiter."

TAILOR—"When in doubt, keep your hands in your pockets!"—*Judge.*

Not So Rich.—"This political pie—" said the disappointed office-seeker, sadly.

"Well, what about it?"

"It isn't anything like the kind our fathers used to make."—*Washington Star.*

Both Won.—"I'll bet you a dollar you don't remember me," exclaimed the seedy-looking stranger, as he extended his hand.

"You win," replied the business man. "Here's your dollar. Beat it."—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Remote.—"You are a relation of the Richleighs, aren't you?"

"Yes, a distant relation."

"How distant?"

"Well, as distant as they can keep me."—*New York Mail.*

As the World Moves.—"I see New York did considerable begging for one of those reserve banks."

"What of it?"

"Oh, nothing, New York used to dictate."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Business Reason.—An old colored man, charged with stealing chickens, was arraigned in court and was incriminating himself when the judge said: "You ought to have a lawyer. Where's your lawyer?"

"Ah ain't got no lawyer, jedge," said the old man.

"Very well, then," said His Honor, "I'll assign a lawyer to defend you."

"Oh, no, suh; no, suh! Please don't do dat!" the darky begged.

"Why not?" asked the judge. "It won't cost you anything. Why don't you want a lawyer?"

"Well, jedge, Ah'll tell you, suh," said the old man, waving his tattered old hat confidentially. "Hit's jest dis way—Ah wan' tuh enjoy dem chickens mahse'f!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

Explicit.—MRS. YOUNGBRIDE (to butcher)—"I want two pounds of beefsteak, and have it rare, please."—*Boston Transcript.*

And Vice-Versa.—"Johnny," said the teacher, "who were the two strongest men of olden times?"

"Samson and Hercules."

"Can you tell anything about them?"

"Oh, yes. Samson was a regular Hercules."—*St. Louis Star.*

A Rare Work.—Fogg reports that he overheard this in the book department of one of our big stores:

CUSTOMER—"Have you Arnold's poems?"

SALESGIRL (turning to head of department)—"Miss Simpson, have we Benedict Arnold's poems?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Rebuke.—The big man with the I-know-it-all expression sneeringly watched the little man who was eating from a sack of peanuts.

"Down where I come from we use peanuts to fatten hogs," remarked the big man.

"That so?" asked the little man. "Here, have some."—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Too Cruel.—Daniel Webster was once sued by his butcher for a bill of long standing. Before the suit was settled he met the butcher on the street and, to the man's great embarrassment, stopt to ask why he had ceased sending around for his order.

"Why, Mr. Webster," said the tradesman, "I did not think you would want to deal with me when I've brought suit against you."

"Tut! tut!" said Mr. Webster, "sue me all you wish, but for heaven's sake don't try to starve me to death!"—*New York Evening Post.*

Obedient Willie.—Willie was struggling through the story in his reading lesson. "'No,' said the captain," he read, "'it was not a sloop. It was a larger vessel. By the rig I judged her to be a-a-a-a-a—'"

The word was new to him.

"Barque," supplied the teacher.

Still Willie hesitated.

"Barque!" repeated the teacher, this time sharply.

Willie looked as tho he had not heard aright. Then, with an apprehensive glance around the class, he shouted:

"Bow-wow!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Veracity Paid.—Once upon a time there was a boy, and he applied for a job.

"We don't want lazy boys here. Are you fond of work?" asked the boss.

"No, sir," answered the boy—looking the boss straight in the face.

"Oh, you're not, aren't you? Well, we want a boy that is."

"There ain't any," insisted the boy, doggedly.

"Oh, yes, there are. We have had a dozen of that kind here this morning looking for a situation with us."

"How do you know they are not lazy?" persisted the boy.

"Why, they told me so."

"So I could have told you so; but I'm not a liar."

He got the job.—*New York Call.*

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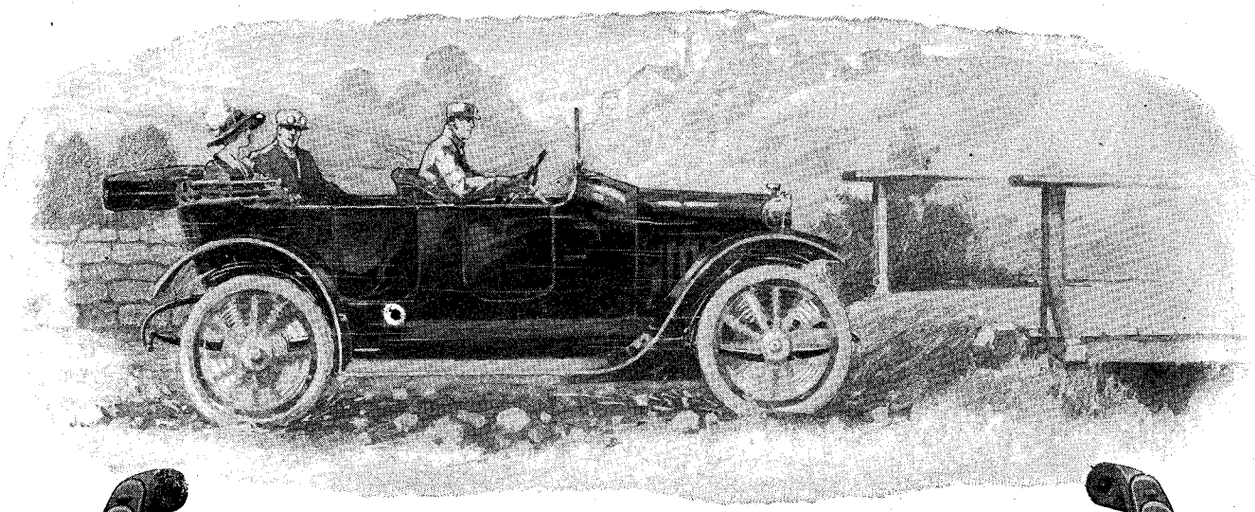


Save Your Car From Road Rack

Springs are not merely a matter of comfort—they are one of the most vital factors in the life and durability of the car. Springs take the shocks—the vibrations, the stresses, the thrusts from the frame, the radiator, motor shaft, transmission and tires.

The better the springs the more they save your car. The making of perfect automobile springs is such highly specialized work that car manufacturers find it expedient to purchase from the best equipped spring engineers, designers and makers. Our list of patrons is an "Honor Roll" of the foremost American manufacturers. As in all manufactured products, there is a standard of excellence representing the highest development of the spring industry. That standard is

RESILIENT Detroit Springs

SILENT =SELF-LUBRICATING TRADE MARK

From the selection of the ore that is to make the steel to the final tests, every Detroit Spring is given careful supervision and inspection by some of the greatest experts in the country. Every Detroit Spring is *especially designed* for the make of car to which it is to be fitted.

It has its individual, three-fold heat-treatments, determined by the Detroit Steel Products engineering corps.

It is given tests specified by these engineers, and when it is finished, it is truly a part of the car for which it was made, even to the composition of the steel.

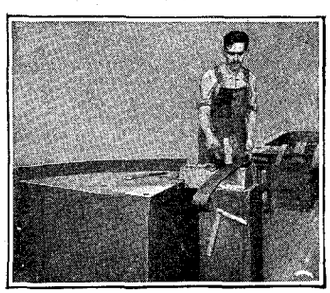
Detroit Springs are Guaranteed for Two Years.

Three final tests are given Detroit Springs, which subject them to far greater strains than they are likely to get in actual service.

Their resiliency is proved, their hardness, strength and elasticity. They are, therefore, guaranteed against settling and breakage —the twin troubles of every car-driver.

Look for the Self-Lubricating Cups. On the ends of each leaf are small lubricating cups filled with a long-lived lubricant which is spread between the leaves as they rub one upon the other. *This is a feature found in no other springs and forever prevents squeaking.*

Write for our new book, finely illustrated, telling the fact-story of Detroit Springs.



FITTING the leaves of the spring together is one of the most delicate processes in spring making. The experts tell when the leaves fit perfectly by the "feeling" through the pincers.

These men "fit" the leaves more accurately than any machine could possibly do it. They are high-priced men, but upon perfect fitting depends much of the resilience, life and strength of Detroit Springs.

Detroit Steel Products Co.

2250 E. Grand Boulevard Detroit, Michigan

Also Manufacturers of Fenestra

Harvey Friction Spring Gear, D. S. P. Drop Forgings, etc.

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Your Income Tax Perplexities

We can be of practical assistance to you in solving your income tax perplexities.

If you are subject to this tax the law requires that you must file *not later than March 1st,* a personal report of your actual income.

Our Income Tax Department will be glad to assist you not only in preparing your report but by answering any questions that may bother you.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

"What Shall I Do With My Money?"

Competition in the investment business is a really confusing element to the prospective investor.

Our conception of the investment business is that it is an advisory one to its clients, open, frank and in careful confidence. We enjoy cultivating the good-will of clients who buy securities that have a good past. There is no better guarantee of future profits.

Our advice, backed by our experience and reputation, is at your service. Frankly, isn't our experience likely to be of help to you?

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6 and 7 % Sure

When you purchase from us a mortgage on Improved Georgia City or Farm Property, you take as little chance as is humanly possible. You receive from 6% to 7% and you can be sure of receiving it regularly. Your principal is amply protected. Let us send you our list of Loans and some very interesting and reliable literature. Our advertising has appeared in Literary Digest for two years. Sessions Loan & Trust Co., Dept. A, Marietta, Ga.

Safety and 6%

Investors seeking safety of their funds, together with an attractive interest return, should carefully investigate the merits of the first mortgage 6% bonds we own and offer.

Their soundness is indicated by the fact that no one has ever suffered loss on any security purchased of this House, founded 32 years ago.

Write for The Investors' Magazine, our monthly publication, and Circular No. 888-B

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

VIEWS OF THE OUTLOOK

JAMES J. HILL was quoted, during the last week of January, as having said he could detect "no cloud in the sky." He made this remark not only to newspaper men, but in private conversation with bankers. He took much encouragement from an evenly distributed fall of snow throughout the Northwest, and he believed that from this snow and the rains that preceded it, a large part of the country had been amply secured against any chance of drought. His information from the winter wheat belt, both the northern and southern portions, was that the crop had been well protected by snow and rain. One of the best authorities on this subject, *The Modern Miller*, has been said to be as "moderately enthusiastic over the prospects for winter wheat."

As to general business in the immediate future, opinions are declared by *The Wall Street Journal* to be "considerably mixt." While sentiment is better and money and credit are easier, "the change has not been sufficiently marked as yet to arouse everyone to its importance." Finances in general throughout the world "show a remarkable improvement"; political sentiment is "growing better"; and stocks of merchandise are low. After we get further along in the year, business conditions promise to get better. Easy money conditions have already "uplifted confidence," and it is probably only a question of time when natural conditions "will operate to swell trade in every direction." *The Boston News Bureau* declares that "bigger than anything else is the phenomenal revulsion in credit conditions."

Spencer Trask & Company, in their circular letter of February 2, declared that "a very noticeable and well-defined change" had come over the financial markets. Three causes were cited for the change—the passage of the Currency Bill, the increasing ease of money, and "the growing impression that Mr. Wilson's attitude toward the trusts would be dominated by a sincere intention to give them a square deal."

WOMEN SHAREHOLDERS IN CORPORATIONS

The latest instalment of the corporation shareholders' returns compiled by *The Wall Street Journal* shows the number of individual women shareholders in railway and industrial corporations. It appears that in 252 such corporations the number of women shareholders has now reached 310,000, of whom 130,000 hold shares in railroads and 180,000 in industrial corporations. Investments by women in the stocks of corporations are increasing. On January 1, women constituted 48 per cent. of the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad. That, of course, does not mean that they own 48 per cent. of the equity in the road, but that 48 per cent. of the number of shareholders are women. How rapidly women's names are increasing on the books of corporations is seen in a statement that in the Pennsylvania road in 1912 there were 35,376 women stockholders, whereas now there are 40,325. In the Union Pacific road the increase has been from 8,445 to 8,960; in the New York Central from 8,259 to 8,859; in the New Haven from 9,710 to 10,474; in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company from 25,529 to 28,188; in the United States Rubber Company from 4,350 to 5,780. Following is a table showing the number of women shareholders in 28 railroads for the years 1912 and 1913:

	1913	1912
Atch	15,046	13,412
Be. Crk. RR	58	58
Bess. & L. E	193	186
Buff. & S. RR	81	..
Cent. N. Eng	4	9
C. RR. of N. J	310	312
Cent. Verm	138	...
Chic. & Alt	220	226
C., B. & Q	171	170
Chic. & E. Ill	156	166
C., R. I. & P. Ry	214	197
Ch., St. P., M. & O	477	...
Del. & Hud	3,020	...
Hock. Valley	52	64
Kana. & Mich	2	...
Kan. C. South	586	530
L. Island	184	185
Louis. & Nash	1,589	...
N. Y. & Harl	239	260
Pere Marq	643	643
P., Ft. W. & C	1,325	1,365
Rock Isl. Co	920	886
St. Jos. & Gr. Isl	90	90
St. L. Southw'n	120	120
Southern Ry	3,561	...
T. & Pac. Ry	114	120
T., St. L. & W	213	216
Virginian Ry	4	4
Total	29,730	19,219

The same newspaper had previously published the number of women stockholders in 25 other railroads; these, added to the number in the above table, produce the total of 129,812. Another table in the same paper gives the number of women shareholders in 161 industrial, public utility, and miscellaneous corporations. Following is a selection from this table, giving many of the better known corporations:

	1913	1912
Adams Express	1,667	1,667
Am. Beet	742	643
Am. Express	2,065	2,100
Am. Snuff	491	452
Am. Tobacco	2,821	2,450
Am. Type Fndrs	548	504
Am. Writ. Paper	301	249
Baldwin Loco	1,094	428
Borden's C. Milk	1,227	1,115
Borne Scrymser	1,447	2,664
Chesebro Mfg	1,406	2,025
Colonial Oil	300	300
Colo. Fuel & Iron	322	332
Cumberland P. L	1,306	1,685
Consol. Gas N. Y	2,079	2,012
D., L. & W. Coal	800	801
Du Pont de Nem	634	565
Eureka Pipe L	1,706	2,148
Eastman Kodak	2,120	2,100
Galena Signal O	1,757	2,193
General Electric	4,841	4,662
General Mot. Co	782	685
B. F. Goodrich Co	1,563	421
Inter-Metrop	1,015	964
Internat. Paper	3,949	3,839
Laclede Gas	864	744
P. Lorillard Co	1,837	1,672
Lacka. Steel	198	178
Loose-Wiles Bis	678	221
Mergenthaler L	1,569	1,595
Mexican Petrol	223	259
National Biscuit	4,082	....
New York Air B	204	....
Nor. Butte Min	1,800	1,800
Otis Elevator	826	824
Pacific Mail S. S	140	118
Parke, Davis & Co	225	210
Penna. Salt	1,480	1,050
Pillsb'y Flour M	23	23
Press Steel Car	1,551	1,550
Pure Oil Co	546	463
Penna. Steel	507	500
Phelps, Dodge Co	114	100
Pub. Ser. C. of N. J	204	166
Quincy Mining	975	....
Remington Type	878	....

(*Continued on page* 350)

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Cadillac
Standard of the World

Public attention is focusing upon one car

and especially upon a principle in that car which distinguishes it from others

Public attention is focusing upon one car, and especially upon a principle in that car which distinguishes it from other cars.

The car is, as you will surmise, the Cadillac; and the principle is its two-speed direct drive axle.

Partly because of that principle, the Cadillac rides differently, and, it is said, more luxuriously than most other cars.

The sales arguments of other makers tend to draw public attention in another direction—toward the more conventional types of construction.

And in spite of that powerful influence upon public opinion, in Europe and in America—professional and public interest insists on returning to the Cadillac and its two-speed direct drive axle.

This is only logical—it is merely Cadillac history repeating itself, as in the three other memorable cases in which Cadillac progression altered the trend of motor car practice.

The present tremendous interest in the 1914 Cadillac and in the splendid performances of the car can be traced directly to its source.

To begin with, more than 8,500 owners are now driving the 1914 Cadillac.

More than 8,500 people expatiating with unbounded enthusiasm, day after day, upon the unique riding qualities, resulting from the latest Cadillac development, are stimulating the keenest interest, even among those driving other cars.

And this process growing and growing in volume, since the first of the new cars appeared last summer, received a pronounced impetus several weeks ago.

The second award of the Dewar Trophy to the Cadillac was an extraordinary endorsement.

Coming from the highest professional tribunal of its kind in the world—the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain—it confirmed every Cadillac owner in his conviction that there never have been such riding qualities in any car.

That is exactly what Cadillac owners are saying—what the first owner you meet will say to you.

And these two things—the zealous partisanship of more than 8,500 owners rendered still more zealous by the Dewar award—are being accentuated by press comment at home and abroad.

That is why the united volume of attention attracted by other good cars and other good principles of construction have not been able to distract attention from this one car with its peculiar principle.

That is why American and European journalists are venturing to predict that the Cadillac has impressed a fourth indelible imprint upon the industry as a whole.

THE DEWAR TROPHY

World-wide interest has been aroused by a plain and indisputable fact—that the sensation of riding in the new Cadillac is almost like the sensation of floating through space.

All the technical and professional discussion in the world will not alter that extraordinary and delightful fact.

That is why we are impelled to caution you again.

If you wish to guard against disappointment, don't delay ordering your Cadillac.

You have been told the same thing, year after year. And year after year, with an annual increased production, the Cadillac supply has fallen short of the demand.

If the qualities which won the Dewar Trophy—the qualities over which Cadillac owners are so ardently enthusiastic—the qualities which have become a topic of world-wide interest—are qualities worth getting in a motor car—see your Cadillac dealer at once.

Because these qualities are peculiar to the Cadillac.

They flow out of Cadillac standardization, Cadillac methods, Cadillac ideals and the Cadillac two-speed direct drive axle.

It is these qualities, in short, which constitute the Cadillac the "Standard of the World."

STYLES AND PRICES

Standard Touring Car, five passenger $1975.00

Seven passenger car . . .	$2075.00	Roadster, two passenger . .	$1975.00	Inside drive Limousine, five passenger	$2800.00
Phaeton, four passenger .	1975.00	Landaulet Coupe, three pass.	2500.00	Standard Limousine, seven passenger	3250.00

All prices are F. O. B. Detroit, including top, windshield, demountable rims and full equipment.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

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$500 Will Put This $2000 Truck Into Service

The earnings of the truck itself will take care of the remaining monthly payments. Thus The Selden Sales Plan meets the credit requirements of general business, and enables any reliable business house to install a truck without withdrawing the full purchase price from its working capital.

The Selden Truck

Rated capacity one ton, guaranteed to carry 3000 lbs. Embodies all the successful principles of truck construction, and in addition will be found by comparison stronger, part for part, than other trucks of the same rated capacity. Frame, bolts, springs, axles, wheels, bearings,—every vital part is sturdier than the best engineering practice requires.

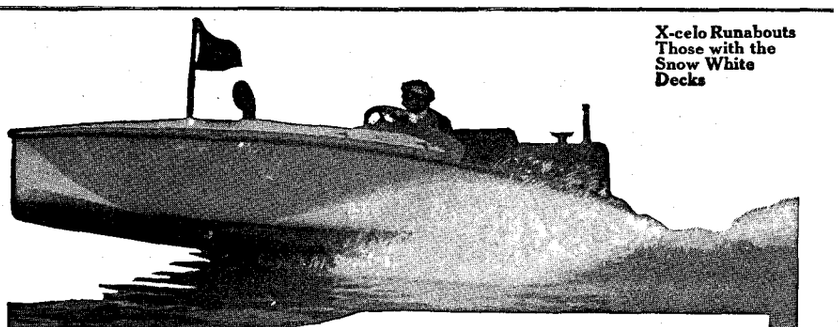
This extra strength assures durability, long life and a great future saving in maintenance and repairs. It puts service into the truck itself.

Selden Trucks are giving constant, economic service in many lines of business under practically every possible condition.

Write for detailed information about the Selden Sales Plan and the name of the nearest Dealer. On request we send "Guide For Buying and Operating Motor Trucks," written by an expert on truck installation.

We want dealers in unassigned territory who desire to sell a truck worthy of their best efforts.

SELDEN TRUCK SALES CO., 306 East Avenue, Rochester, N.Y.



X-celo Runabouts Those with the Snow White Decks

IDEALIZING IN MOTOR-BOAT CONSTRUCTION

For some years we have quietly gone about our work in the construction of what we believe are the finest motor-boats in the world. We do not believe we are exaggerating when we make this statement, because

Runabouts* X-CELO *Hydroplanes

have attributes which the average boat builder cannot even contemplate.

Imagine a wondrously graceful hull, propelled by a magnificent, powerful and silent motor. Imagine yourself reclining upon luxurious upholstery within a mahogany-built motor-boat.

Picture further the touching of a button which electrically starts the motor and sends your craft dashing 20 miles—30 miles—even 40 miles an hour over the waves.

Picture all this and you have a faint idea of a X-celo Runabout.

We do not construct boats to a price. We design them first, then think of cost. The mottoes of our designing department are seaworthiness, durability, grace, silence, luxury and speed.

Yet, when considering all the exclusive features of X-celo Runabouts, they are the least expensive motor-boats built.

Descriptive folder describing these wonderful craft will be sent upon request.

MILWAUKEE YACHT & BOAT COMPANY
Designers and Builders of X-celo Runabouts, X-celo Hydroplanes and X-celo Cruisers
409 Becher St., Milwaukee, Wis.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 348)

	1913	1912
Sears Roeb Co	871	....
Sherwin-Will. Co	202	198
Studebaker Corp	371	337
So. Penn. Oil	1,608	1,837
So. W. Pa. Pipe L	1,516	1,953
South Pipe Line	1,860	2,197
Stand. Oil of Cal	2,352	2,217
Stand. Oil of Ind	2,000	....
Stand. Oil of Kans	1,480	1,803
Stand. Oil of Ky	1,380	....
Stand. Oil of N. Y	1,374	1,434
Texas Co	389	391
Union Oil of Cal	1,100	960
United Cig. Mfrs	284	263
United Dry Gds	1,100	....
Un. Switch & Sig	370	380
U. S. Express	740	758
Vacuum Oil	1,864	2,075
Vulcan Detinning	112	106
Wells Fargo Ex	2,673	1,164
F. W. Woolw. Co	427	256

A SHORT MEAT SUPPLY

Since 1910 there has been in this country a decrease of 7,305,000 food animals; in the population there has been, for the same period, an increase of nearly 7,000,000. These figures were given out recently in Washington by the Agriculture Department, which declares their meaning to be that "it will take 18,259,000 more meat animals than the estimates show to give the present population the same meat supply that was known to exist in 1910." Among the causes of this shortage in meat animals, the following are named:

The encroachment of farms upon the range territory.

The lack of a proper range-leasing law permitting economical management and utilization of ranges.

The shortage in the corn and forage crop due to the severe drought in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma in 1913, which caused the farmers in those States to dispose of their meat animals.

The increase in the value of land and the increased cost of labor and stock feed, resulting in greatly increased cost of production.

The decline in stock-raising on farms in the East and South, because of poor marketing facilities, resulting from many local slaughtering establishments having been driven out of business by the competition of the great central slaughtering establishments of the West and Central West.

The temptation to sell live stock at the prevailing high prices rather than to continue to carry them with high-priced stock feed, possible loss from disease or accident, and uncertain prices the following year.

Enormous losses from hog cholera.

The competition of higher prices for other farm products.

While the number of meat animals is now 7,000,000 less than it was in 1910, the value of the present supply is greater than the value of the supply of 1910; according to the estimates of the department, it is greater by $395,487,000. In this fact we see one reason for the increased cost of the food supply. The farm value of beef cattle since 1910 has increased per head from $19.07 to $31.13, that is, about 63 per cent. Swine increased in the same period 13.4 per cent. Sheep, however, slightly declined. Further comments by the department are as follows:

"This increase in the average value of meat animals does not necessarily mean that farmers or stock-raisers are making more, if any, profit. On the contrary, the cost of production has probably increased more rapidly than the increased selling price of live stock.

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"The largely increased value of meat animals on farms is probably accounted for by the increased cost of production and the increased consumption or demand, arising from the fact that production has not kept pace with the increase in population, and in the case of cattle and sheep has actually declined. It is well known that producers of farm products are the last to receive any benefit from higher prices paid by consumers, yet they are among the first to increase production if there is a prospect of realizing better returns.

"The very fact that there is a present shortage of nearly 19,000,000 meat animals in the United States since the census of 1910 indicates clearly that the business is not profitable to producers; otherwise, every farmer and stock-raiser in the country would have increased his herds of meat animals. It should also be borne in mind that the estimated average value of meat animals is their value on the farm, and not the wholesale or retail value. The farm value, or average price received on farms, is much less than the wholesale prices and considerably less than the retail prices to consumers.

"Milch cows on farms have increased in number, however. There are supposed to be 20,737,000 of them in the United States, or about one-half of 1 per cent. more than in 1910. The farm price of milk producers has increased also. The average is $53.94, against $35.79 in 1910, an increase of 50.7 per cent.

"Beef cattle are 19.2 per cent. short of the number necessary to maintain the per capita ratio of 1910, or 8,536,000 head.

"Sheep are 11.6 per cent. short, or 6,509,000 head.

"Swine are 5.2 per cent. short, or 3,214,000 head."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

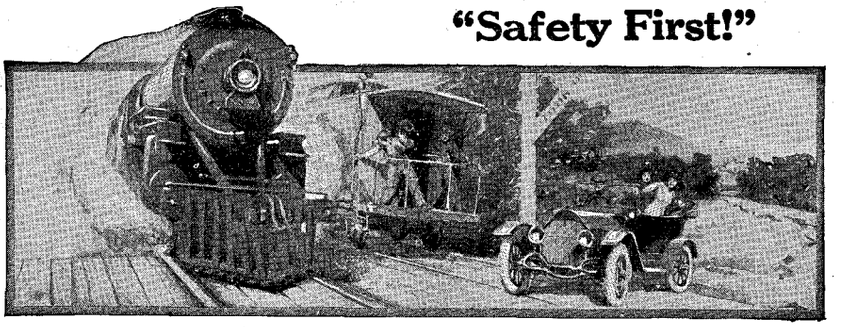
The gross earnings of railroads in January this year showed "a disquieting decrease," according to *The Wall Street Journal*. Traffic men were reported to be "disturbed by what seems to be a rather clearly defined tendency for gross revenues to decline from month to month at a pace more rapid than normal." In detail the writer says:

"Thus, taking latest figures for the group of about thirty-five roads, the first two weeks of January produced total revenues only 76.3 per cent. of those of the first two weeks of November, compared with a ratio figured on the same basis for these periods a year ago of 82.2 per cent. The fall months witness the peak of railroad business and smaller monthly totals are natural running down from October to February, but indications in the current season are that the decline is sharper than usual, viz., ratio of 76.3 per cent. against 82.2 per cent.

"November is the latest month for which aggregate revenues for the country as a whole are available, and these figures show that the difference between volume in November and October last fall was decidedly greater than normal. November gross in 1913 was 90 per cent. of October gross, compared with 92.2 per cent. in 1912, 93.2 per cent. in 1911, 94.2 per cent. in 1910, and 94.9 per cent. in 1909. Total figures are presented below:

Year	*October*	*November*	*Ratio*
1913.....	$290,605,914	$261,598,214	90.0%
1912.....	292,122,140	270,470,698	92.2%
1911.....	256,580,169	239,183,208	93.2%
1910.....	263,464,605	248,559,119	94.2%
1909.....	260,821,546	247,564,470	94.9%

"The conclusion from these figures would be that at the opening of 1914 business has a tendency toward contraction in volume. A factor in the showing, having an important influence in the result, was



"Safety First!"

Saved by Good Brakes!

(*Lined with 100% Perfect Thermoid*)

At "Death Crossing" YOU can *trust* Thermoid Brake Lining . . . . Brakes you cannot rely on, utterly, are a constant menace. Every little emergency becomes a danger. Big, real perils, when brakes betray you, mean destruction of life or limb. If you would guard *yours* well, insist on Thermoid. It is 100% Perfect Brake Lining.

Brake lining, to be 100%, should be brake lining *all through*. Not merely on the outside. Then it is still brake lining as long as any of it remains. Dependable to the last.

Break open a strip of ordinary brake lining. Now *cut* open some Thermoid. You can't break it. It is too *compressed*. It must be cut.

Look at the centers. *See* the loose, stringy inside of ordinary brake lining. When the outside is worn off, how can it give much friction?

Without friction, brake lining is useless.

You find Thermoid the same inside and out. Worn paper-thin, the gripping-power remains the same.

Thermoid is constructed of pure Canadian asbestos, interwoven with solid brass wire. Under giant, heated rolls it is *impregnated* with a wondrous, secret friction-compound forced through every pore. Then it is compressed and cured at 2000 pounds pressure for one hour—at intense heat.

This hydraulic compression is the reason Thermoid is brake lining *all through*. It explains why its density is fixed—unvarying. Why it cannot be burned out nor destroyed by heat in service—nor affected by oil, water, gasoline, dirt. Why its wearing life is greater. Why it is used on more high-grade cars than all other linings combined.

(And the automobile manufacturer *knows*.)

Thermoid contains 50% more in actual material than ordinary woven brake lining. A test of weight will show that.

60% more labor is required. It means seven operations as against three.

We *could* do away with the extra material—the extra labor—the four extra operations—and still offer you ordinary brake lining. Probably cheaper.

But it would not be Thermoid.

A few foremost cars using Thermoid 100% Perfect Brake Lining:

Autocar	**White**
Peerless	**Marmon**
American	**National**
Lozier	**Oldsmobile**
Palmer-Singer	**Stutz**
Cadillac	**Fiat**
Locomobile	**Apperson**
Rauch & Lang	**Kissel Kar**
Wilcox Trux	**Simplex**

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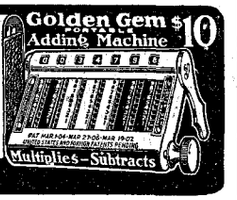

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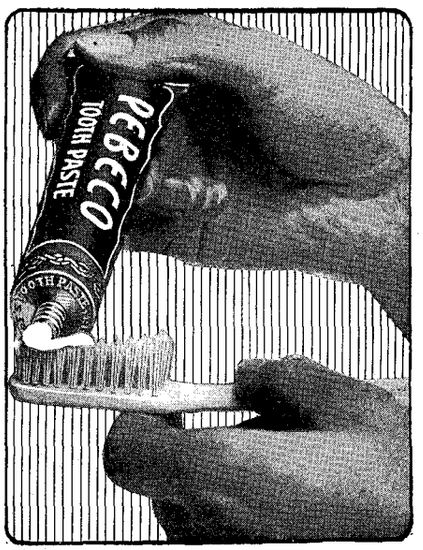

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the condition of the iron and steel industry during the periods under consideration. The closing months of 1913 witnessed very sharp declines in steel orders and serious curtailment of production by iron and steel mills and mills in allied industries. More lately improvement has been noted in the activity in the steel districts, which, if sustained, should aid materially in correcting the downward trend of revenues."

In consequence of these conditions, many people in Wall Street are reported as having refused to believe that a change for the better has occurred in business conditions, basing their opinion on the "lack of indication of it in the statements of the railroads." A writer in the same paper points out, however, that it is "perfectly natural that the railroads should not as yet have shown the change in the volume of traffic that could furnish a measure of improvement in general business," and that there is good reason for their not having yet done so. Railroad traffic "is the product of business of other kinds, and hence improvement in such traffic can not occur simultaneously with improvement in general trade." Manufacturing industries, for example, "must be kept busy for some time before their products can begin to tax the capacity of transportation companies." Improvement, therefore, may be no less solid when the railroads have not yet felt it. A change for the better usually has gone a considerable distance before railroad earnings furnish any satisfactory indication of it. This paper quotes "an Eastern railroad man" as having commented not unfavorably on the recent unsatisfactory trend of railway earnings, as follows:

"The first half of the current fiscal year makes a poor comparison, but should not be taken as indicative of the full twelve months' results. It is practically assured that gross and certain that net earnings will not equal last year's totals, but the second six months' period ought to show much better comparisons than the half-year ended December.

"There were several factors uniting to produce the showing, wretched in many cases, of recent months. The anthracite group in the East have suffered from the effects of mild weather on the coal traffic, and the grangers of the West have felt the lessened freight offerings from the practical corn failure of the Middle West. New England revenues reflect the unfortunate transportation situation there and the tariff influence on the textile and other manufacturing industries. Carriers in the Central Atlantic States have suffered in common with the iron and steel and allied industries."

ENGLAND'S GREAT TRADE LAST YEAR

The year 1913 is declared by *The Statist* of London to have been "one of the most, if not the most, prosperous periods ever experienced by the British people." This was the case, "in spite of political and financial anxieties and drawbacks." All the industries of the country were "actively engaged"; the volume of production "exceeded all previous totals"; there was "practically no unemployment" and the rate of wages was "higher than ever before." In some directions profits were not as large as in the previous year, but, on the whole, the year "was a very profitable one." The writer presents a total of Great Britain's foreign trade for the past ten years, and with these figures those for a few other years as far back as 1854, the whole presentation showing enormous expansion:

FIGURES IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS (EXCLUDING EXPORTS OF NEW SHIPS)

Year	Imports	Less Re-exports	Net Imports	Exports	Excess of Imports Over Exports
	£	£	£	£	£
1913.....	769	110	659	514	145
1912.....	745	112	633	480	153
1911.....	680	103	577	449	128
1910.....	678	104	574	421	153
1909.....	624	91	533	372	161
1908.....	593	80	513	367	146
1907.....	646	92	554	416	138
1906.....	608	85	523	367	156
1905.....	565	78	487	325	162
1904.....	551	70	481	296	185
1903.....	543	69	474	287	187
1902.....	528	66	462	278	184
1890.....	421	65	356	263	93
1880.....	411	63	348	223	125
1870.....	303	44	259	200	59
1860.....	210	29	181	136	45
1854.....	152	19	133	97	36

The Economist dwells upon this subject with satisfaction. Noting that the turnover for the whole year amounts to 1,404 millions, it remarks that "half a dozen years ago it was considered a remarkable achievement when the turnover passed the 1,000 millions mark." It adds that at anything like the present rate of progress "we shall have doubled that figure within the next decade." It sees no reason to doubt that "far the greater part of the increase is due to a genuine increase in oversea commerce":

"When it is remembered that the total annual national income of Great Britain barely exceeds 2,000 millions, it is evident that the imports of 770 millions' worth of goods—paid for by export of goods and shipping and other services done for foreigners—play a very large part in our material prosperity. An increase of nearly 50 per cent. in ten years is an unmistakable sign of the rapidly growing welfare of the community."

Extended comments on this fine showing, made in the face of world-wide stringency in money, are presented in *The Statist* as follows:

"As far as this country was concerned, the dearness of both banking money and capital were favorable factors, as they enabled our bankers and investors to obtain much larger returns than usual. They were, indeed, specially advantageous to this country, as British investors did not share in the nervousness felt by investors on the Continent and in the United States and provided capital more freely than ever before at the high rates offered. Unfortunately, in spite of the freedom with which Great Britain lent money and capital, our customers in various parts of the world seriously suffered from the stringency of the markets for money and for capital. This stringency arose from the effort of the Continental banks to strengthen their gold reserves in consequence of the uncertainty of the political situation and the nervousness of Continental capitalists, who not only were unwilling to subscribe as freely as usual for new issues of capital, but were disposed to keep in their own strong boxes money which they usually left on deposit with bankers. The Bank of Germany was specially conspicuous for its efforts to strengthen its gold reserves at the moment when the whole world was calling for an expansion rather than for a contraction in bankers' loans.

"In the past year the supply of capital

(*Continued on page* 355)

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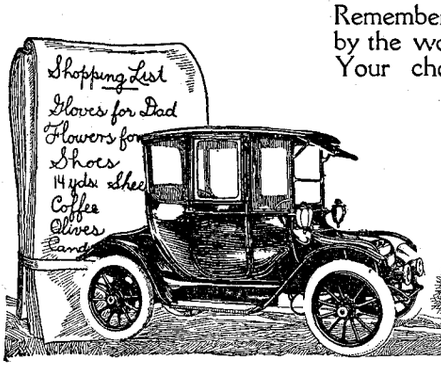
The electric automobile has become a necessity to the woman with many social engagements. And the Detroit Electric has justly earned its title, "Society's Town Car." In the changeable spring weather—as at other times—this beautiful car carries you in elegant comfort and independent privacy to the reception, tea, theatre or dance. For shopping, also, it is the ideal of convenience

Remember, too, that the Detroit Electric is built and backed by the world's largest makers of electric pleasure vehicles. Your choice of many models. Catalog on request



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Efficiency in Operating The Motor-Truck

A new, permanent system of transportation has been established within less than a dozen years. The commercial motor vehicle has become a permanent factor in moving the world's goods, and within certain limits transporting passengers. There are now in the United States alone 85,000 motor-trucks, representing an investment of approximately $150,000,000.

The rapidity with which this new system has become a fixture in the commercial world is astonishing. All other transportation systems have developed by slow degrees.

To bring the railway to its present capacity has required eighty-four years' evolution. Steam navigation dates back a full century. Even electric traction, which we consider "modern," has been in practical operation for thirty-four years. Yet the motor-truck is hardly a decade old.

So quickly has the truck arrived that we are confronted with an unusual situation. The actual means for a vast transportation system have been perfected before its operative methods have been fully developed.

The truck is here to stay. Beyond all question, it has introduced a far-reaching economic element in the business world. The problems now are: What are we going to do—what are we now doing with this newcomer? Are we giving it a fair show?

The purchaser should realize that the possibilities of the truck are great or small as he makes them.

Rapid progress is being made in the application of efficient operating principles. Traffic engineers, delivery superintendents, and loyal drivers are all cooperating to get the most out of the truck. The commercial vehicle is remarkably responsive to the application of efficiency methods.

The manufacturer or merchant now operating horse-drawn vehicles should not buy a motor-truck until he is prepared to operate it on the right basis. This is often more important than the question whether or not to substitute motors for horses.

Nearly every reliable truck manufacturer employs one or more traffic engineers who are prepared to study individual needs, suggest efficient operative methods, and present conservative figures of costs and accomplishments. After you have received the truck you may achieve even greater efficiency than the figures of these experts indicate.

The question the truck owner must constantly put should be—"Are my vehicles producing the maximum returns on the investment?" Let us consider what "maximum" means in this case.

Owning one or more trucks, you are in the position of president of a freight line. Your success with your transportation system depends upon good management. These are the most important factors in good management:

First, an actual knowledge of what your truck is doing.
Careful records of work and costs with trip cards, gasoline and oil cards, repair records, etc.
Proper terminal facilities for rapid loading and unloading.
Efficient garage facilities.
Cooperation with drivers and delivery assistants.
Intelligent mapping of trips.
Avoidance of overloading and over-speeding.
Saving every possible idle moment during the operating hours.

With a businesslike application of these methods, the truck or delivery wagon will yield big returns when keyed up to top-notch efficiency. Its work is so far beyond the scope of horses that it should be considered entirely apart from horse vehicles.

For the help of those who wish information on motor-trucks, either from the purchasing or operating standpoints, we maintain a Motor-Truck Department.

The services of this department have been extended to hundreds of manufacturers and merchants during the past few years. We do not maintain a staff of traffic engineers, nor do we keep on hand elaborate statistics. Our aim is to put you in touch with makers of trucks suited to your needs and with traffic engineers who can give you the benefit of their expert knowledge. This service is gratis to all Literary Digest readers.

MOTOR-TRUCK DEPARTMENT
The Literary Digest

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page 352*)

to the borrowing States has been seriously curtailed in consequence of the disposition of Continental and American investors to act on the cautious side, and altho the investors of this country supplied more capital than they ever did before in a single year, there was still a considerable shortage. We showed last week that the amount of capital supplied by British investors in the past year was no less than £246,000,000, with £211,000,000 in the previous year and £196,000,000 in 1911. But this increase of £35,000,000 in comparison with the previous year was not sufficient to make good the reduced quantity of capital provided by Germany, France, and the United States; and as the world's need of capital was greater rather than less than in the previous year severe stringency was felt all round the world. What the stringency would have been had the underwriters and investors of this country been less bold and venturesome can be left to the imagination. Our great and unprecedented investment of capital in other lands was the main cause of the remarkable activity in the home and foreign trade of the country in 1913.

"By lending capital to other nations we give the world power to buy British goods in exchange for securities, and by thus stimulating the world to consume the goods purchased with borrowed money we create a great demand for our products. Those persons who leave this important factor out of account do not understand the main factor which brings about great expansion in world commerce in general and activity in our own foreign trade in particular."

THE UNEMPLOYED IN DETROIT

The problem of the unemployed in Detroit is declared by the New York *Times Annalist* to "have been made all the more acute" by Henry Ford's recently announced experiment in high wages for his employees. Once the news of his experiment had been published throughout the country, "the notion spread that in Detroit prosperity remarkably persisted," and as a consequence "surplus labor from other places has been rushing there as to a vacuum." At the Ford plant "a mob scene is enacted daily; thousands apply and few are hired." Two questions arise in the writer's mind:

"If Mr. Ford had reduced the price of his car instead of raising wages, might not its sale have been so increased as to make employment for many more men? And, if so, is it better that one man should have a minimum wage of $5 a day than that two should be able to earn a minimum of $2.50?

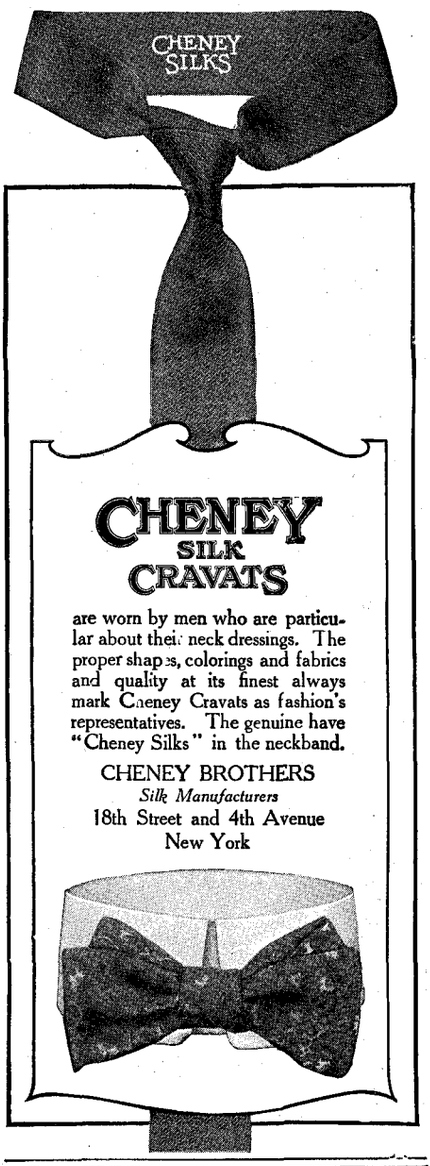
"Those are the aspects that seem obvious to an outsider, accustomed to think of cause and effect (especially the effect of a lower price upon the demand for a given product) in an average or normal case. The error is in supposing this to be a normal case. Ford cars now are being turned out at the rate of ninety per hour, and if the demand for them were doubled there would be no way to satisfy it pending the completion of another 1,000 feet of factory, now building. That is to say, if the price of the car were halved and the demand on that account doubled, the cars could not be produced, because the demand already is increasing faster than the facilities to make the cars can be increased. It sounds unreal. Each year the plant is made larger and is rearranged to accommodate a greater output. It now is 'keyed,' as the managers say, to a maximum output. If the $10,000,000 allotted to employees out of the estimated profits of 1914 had been deducted instead from the price of the aggregate car production, no more labor could possibly have been employed at $2.34 per day (the former minimum wage) than is going to be employed at $5 per day. As to the future, or as to whether or not it will be advisable to reduce the price of the car to increase its sale in 1915, that remains to be seen."

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RAILS AS INVESTMENTS

"Which are the better investments at the present time—British or American railway securities?" asks *The Economist*, of London. The writer of the article believes this question has recently been asked by many investors, who find that the yield in both markets has been good. At present, however, American rails "give rather higher yields, as is usual, except when abnormal speculation in Wall Street has raised prices sufficiently to make the yield less favorable than those of English roads." The writer notes that the problems that now confront American railways have their counterpart in the English lines, both being "face to face with the freight-line question." But the writer's observations indicate to him that "railroad bating" has about spent itself in America, whereas in England the success of the roads in gaining power to raise rates has led to an investigation by the Railway Commission, the outcome of which may be "a distinct change in the conditions under which English railroads operate." There has prevailed heretofore a secretive policy on the part of British railway managers respecting their operations. This is quite in contrast with the American custom of publishing full operating reports. Continuing its discussion of its main proposition as to which railway securities—English or American—are the better for investments at the present time, the writer says:

"Prices of both home and American railway stocks are low in comparison with what they have been in the past two or three years. Home railway ordinary stocks reached their highest point in 1911, just before the railway strike in August of that year. The last American railway boom was in 1909, when reviving trade in the United States promised record revenues, and money was still sufficiently cheap to permit of speculation in Wall Street. From 1909 to 1912 gross revenues, generally speaking, did not expand much, while expenses increased all round, producing lower net revenues, and, in some cases, reduced dividends; so that, over the period, Wall Street prices continuously declined. Home rails, on the other hand, advanced from 1909 to 1911, thanks to improving trade and higher dividends, and after falling on account of the coal strike and in sympathy with the general level of investments, still stand higher than they did in 1909.

"Taking the five dividend-paying English stocks in the first table below, we find that their average price on December 31, 1909, was 106¾, and the return from them on the average was £4 3s. 3d. per cent. On December 31, 1913, the average price of these stocks was 139, and the average yield £5 4s. 3d. per cent. The eight American dividend-paying common stocks set out below, however, had an average value of 137 at the end of 1909, and returned £4 12s. 9d. per cent. On December 31



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I have a new line of Printed Silk Poplin Scarfs for Spring. Sample of these will be sent on request.

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When you buy from me you not only save money but the annoyance of shopping, and at the same time get a high-grade article.

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My business is direct with the consumer. I employ no agents. I manufacture these ties myself.

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Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

last their average price had come down to 102, and the average yield was as high as £6 1s. 6d. Thus, compared with 1909, the yield on American rails has risen 29s. per cent., and the average yield on British stocks has risen 21s. per cent. The individual stocks and the yields on them are given below:

	Dec. 31, 1909 Price	Dec. 31, 1909 Div.	Dec. 31, 1909 Yield	1909–13 Hyst.	1909–13 Lwst.	Dec. 31, 1913 Price	Dec. 31, 1913 Div.	Dec. 31, 1913 Yield
British Stocks			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Brighton, def.	37 ¼	3 ½	4 0 3	113 ⅜	81	92 ¾	4 ⅜	4 6 3
Caledonian, def.	23 ¼	nil	....	27 ½	17 ¼	19 ⅜	nil	1 16 3
Great Central, pfd.	21 ¾	nil	....	37 ⅝	18 ½	32 ¼	....	....
Great Western, ord.	121 ½	nil	....	136	112	115 ½	6 ⅛	5 6 9
L. & N.-W., ord.	134 ½	5 ¼	4 6 6	151	125 ¾	131 ½	7 ¼	5 6 9
Midland, def.	59	2 ⅜	4 5 6	79 ¼	56 ½	73 ¼	4 ¼	5 15 0
North-Eastern, consol.	131 ¾	5 ½	4 0 6	139	116 ½	122 ½	6 ½	5 6 0
South-Eastern, def.	31 ⅛	nil	....	73 ⅛	27 ⅝	59 ½	1 ¾	2 18 9
American Stocks			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Atchison	126 ½	6	4 17 3	129 ½	93 ⅜	96 ¼	6	6 7 3
Baltimore & Ohio	121 ¼	6	5 1 6	124 ½	93	95	6	6 9 0
Illinois Central	152	7	4 14 6	168 ⅝	106 ½	111	6	5 11 0
New York Central	129 ½	5	3 19 0	152 ¼	93 ½	94 ½	5	5 8 0
Northern Pacific	149	7	4 16 6	164	104 ⅝	112 ½	7	6 7 3
Pennsylvania shares	70 ½	6	4 7 0	77 ¾	54 ⅝	56 ¼	6	5 8 6
Southern Pacific	138	6	4 9 0	142 ⅝	86 ⅛	91 ½	6	6 13 3
Union Pacific	209 ¾	10	4 17 9	225 ⅞	140 ⅛	159 ½	10	6 8 6

"The average price and yield for American stocks include all the stocks in the above table. The yield on Illinois Central is calculated at 6 per cent., the rate paid out of the earnings for the last fiscal year. The difference in market sentiment in 1909 and now is perhaps best illustrated by the price of New York Central stock. In 1909 the dividend was 5 per cent., but it was raised to 6 per cent. for 1910, and the market discounted this as the future rate. In 1911 the rate came back to 5 per cent., and now the market is apprehensive regarding the maintenance of this figure.

"The aspect of Union Pacifics has been altered by this week's announcement of a distribution of $3 per share in cash and of the Baltimore & Ohio stockholdings. The bonus is worth about $35 per share, and the dividend in future will be 8 per cent., so that the yield on the present price, less the bonus, on the basis of an 8 per cent. dividend, is £6 7s. per cent. Baltimore & Ohio stock has fallen as the result of the announcement, in the belief that Union Pacific stockholders may sell the stock distributed to them.

"The highest prices touched between 1909 and 1913 inclusive were nearly all obtained by American railroads in 1909, and the lowest in 1913. British stocks also recorded lowest prices in 1913, but the highest prices were touched in the 1911 boom. Yields on British stocks are now based on dividends earned during a period of good trade, and English dividends fluctuate much more than do American dividends, because the British companies do not aim at steady dividends. The American, on the other hand, try to pay a dividend consistent with the earning power of the company, and add the balance to surplus."

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 29.—The Chinese Legislative Council passes a bill making Confucianism the national religion.

January 30.—Paul Déroulède, French patriotic writer and politician, dies in Paris.

February 1.—The captain, first officer, and seventeen of the crew of the German bark *Hera* lose their lives when the vessel strikes a rock near Falmouth, England.

General Villa announces that the currency of State banks in Mexico will be regarded as counterfeit and the mint in Chihuahua will be opened for the free coinage of silver.

February 3.—All the district councils in the provinces of China are ordered dissolved by President Yuan.

February 4.—General Villa orders large consignments of arms from dealers on this side of the border, after the embargo is lifted.

Peruvian rebels storm the Presidential Palace at Lima and jail President Guillermo Billinghurst.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 29.—Col. George W. Goethals accepts the civil governorship of the Canal Zone.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, addressing the House Naval Affairs Committee, recommends the construction of two dreadnoughts, eight destroyers, and three submarines.

January 30.—The Committee on Foreign Relations reports to the Senate conventions renewing lapsed arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Portugal.

President Wilson appoints Winthrop Moore Daniels and Henry Clay Hall Interstate Commerce Commissioners, in place of Charles A. Prouty, resigned, and John H. Marble, deceased.

January 31.—Postmaster-General Burleson, in a report submitted to the Senate, recommends that Congress declare a Government monopoly over all means of transmitting intelligence in this country.

February 1.—The Department of Agriculture reports 7,305,000 fewer food animals in this country than in 1910.

February 2.—The Senate Judiciary Committee kills the Shafroth resolution calling for a vote on a constitutional amendment to make Presidential terms begin the second Monday in January instead of March 4.

Henry M. Pindell, of Illinois, declines the Ambassadorship to Russia.

February 3.—President Wilson lifts the embargo on arms and ammunition for Mexicans.

The Hayes-Lenroot Amendment to the Immigration Bill, aimed at Asiatics, is defeated in the House by a vote of 103 to 54.

February 4.—The Immigration Bill, with the literacy clause included, is passed in the House by a vote of 248 to 126.

The Federal Board of Mediation and Arbitration reports that since its creation a few months ago it has prevented eighteen strikes.

GENERAL

January 29.—The Washington, or Progressive, party in Pennsylvania picks Gifford Pinchot as its candidate for United States Senator.

January 30.—Injunctions restraining the prosecution of suits to recover $24,000,000 overcharges against the railways operating in Missouri are dissolved by the Federal Court at Kansas City, which sustains the validity of State rate laws.

Sale of the Wabash Railroad at foreclosure is ordered by United States Circuit Judge Adams at St. Louis, his decree being handed down on motion of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, which holds as trustee $40,600,000 in the bonds of the road.

Forty-one persons are drowned when the steamship *Nantucket* rams the Old Dominion liner *Monroe* in a fog off Cape Charles, Va.

January 31.—Henry C. Stuart is inaugurated Governor of Virginia.

February 2.—Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, of Columbia University, is chosen president of Johns Hopkins University.

February 4.—Representative A. Mitchell Palmer announces himself a candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

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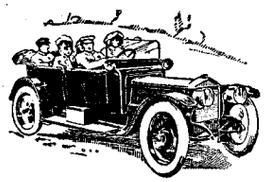

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. C. C.," Marshall, Ill.—"Kindly advise me of the correct spelling for the words '*skillful*' and '*gauging.*'"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY recognizes but one spelling for *skilful* and derives it from the Icelandic *skil*, knowledge. The word *gage* has suffered from many mutations. Originally (1450) spelled *gawge*, it took the form *gauge* in 1491, but in 1580 became *gage*. In 1595, it was spelled *gadge*, then in 1644 it returned to *gage*. From that time *gage* has prevailed, but *gauge* has been occasionally used. In the United States *gage* is commonly accepted as correct; in Great Britain in its uses to denote *the standard of measure, the distance between rails of a railroad track*, and the graduated instrument for measuring fluctuating objects as *water, rain, wind*, etc., the spellings *gauge* and *gage* have been used as interchangeable, but in the *nautical sense*, *gage* alone prevails.

"J. E. B.," Maplewood, N. J.—"Is it correct to refer to the parts of a clock, *i.e.*, the *hands, pendulum*, etc., as being *synchronous?*"

It all depends upon the clock. Supposing a clock to have a second-hand—as well as the minute- and the hour-hand—and a pendulum synchronized so that each tick denotes a second of time, then your statement would be correct.

"J. P. B.," Santa Paula, Cal.—"Is it incorrect to say, 'He made a grammatical error'?"

"An error in grammar" is not a contradiction in terms, whereas "a grammatical error" is sometimes considered as constituting a violation of grammatical precision, because it is claimed that the phrase "grammatical error" is a contradiction in terms.

"J. A. R.," Naperville, Ill.—"Kindly state whether the following sentence is right or wrong, and if wrong, kindly give the proper construction. 'It is the intention to appoint the ushers to act at the service which they regularly attend.'"

If there is only one service in question, and if the clause, "which they regularly attend," is

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intended to explain why certain ushers are appointed, the sentence is correct—"It is the intention to appoint the ushers to act at the service *which* (or *that*) they regularly attend"—that is, "to act at the service, for they regularly attend it."

"A. A. M.," Judique, N. S.—"Kindly indicate the accent and pronunciation of the name of the hero of 'Westward Ho'—*Amyas Leigh*."

The name is pronounced *am'i-as lee*—the first *a* as in *at*, the second as in *sofa*.

"K. W.," Oregon, Ill.—"Which is correct and why? 'He is indebted to Mr. Smith *to the* amount of $100,' or 'He is indebted to Mr. Smith *in the* amount of $100.'"

To be *in*debted *in* is tautological. A person who *owes* money *to* another is said correctly to be indebted *to* him (otherwise in *debt to* him). He could not well be spoken of as "being in debt *in* him." Apart from this, it is correct to say "to the amount of" because *to* means "as far as; denoting degree or extent; hence, totality." Thus "A is indebted to B to the total amount of" is what is intended. You can see at a glance that *in* does not involve totality.

"J. E. P.," Fairmont, Minn.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'He will creditably fill the high station which he has attained,' or 'He will creditably fill the high station *to* which he has attained'?"

"He will creditably fill the high station which he has attained" is correct.

"J. C.," Sonora, Tex.—"Which shall I say? 'This goods *was* not as good as I thought' or 'This goods *were* not as good as I thought.'"

Say "*These* goods *are* not as good as I thought."

"A. L. S.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly let me know whether the word *respectively* is correctly used in a technical and grammatical way in the following sentence? 'We have three notes, aggregating $1,000, dated October 28, November 5, and November 15, *respectively*.'"

The word *respectively* is used correctly in the sentence you submit.

"F. McG.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'His life and business success *furnishes* a striking example of what can be accomplished by one of his race.'"

According to grammatical rule plural nouns take a verb in the plural. "*Life* and *business success*" are plural nouns, therefore use *furnish*, not *furnishes*.

"R. H. H.," Hilgard, Ore.—"Which of the following sentences should I use? 'The best method of correcting errors in our themes is *by reading* them to ourselves,' or 'The best method of correcting errors in our themes is *to read* them to ourselves.'"

Inasmuch as the *reading* "by" or "to" would not in any way *correct* the themes, the sentences you submit are neologistic and as such impermissible. If you wish to find errors in a composition of your own *read it over carefully to yourself* and when you find mistakes take up a pen or pencil and correct them.

"D. G.," Erie, Pa.—"Which is the preferable expression? 'He lives *on* the street,' or 'He lives *in* the street.' Also, 'He sailed *on* the *Adriatic*,' or 'He sailed *in* the *Adriatic*.'"

Distinction between the phrases "in the street" and "on the street" are invariably wire-drawn. Both forms are permissible, the Lexicographer's preference, which may be modified according to circumstances, is for the first. Fitz-Greene Halleck once said to a friend, "Why do people persist in saying *on* Broadway? Might they not as well say, 'Our Father, who art *on* Heaven'?" Say "he lives *in* this street," and "he sailed *on* the *Adriatic*." In the latter sentence *on* stands for *on board*.

"R. L. K.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please inform me as to the correct verb to be used in the following: 'Yourself and friend *is* cordially invited,' or 'Yourself and friend *are* cordially invited.'"

Plural nouns take a verb in the plural: "Your friend and you *are* cordially invited," "You and your friend *are* cordially invited."

"K. B. E.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly give me the pronunciation of the name 'Goethals.'"

Colonel Goethals pronounces his name *go'thalz*—"o" as in "no" and "a" as in "artistic."

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30 x 3	$11.70	$12.65	$2.80	34 x 4½	$33.00	$35.00	$6.15
30 x 3½	15.75	17.00	3.50	35 x 4½	34.00	36.05	6.30
32 x 3½	16.75	18.10	3.70	36 x 4½	35.00	37.10	6.45
33 x 4	23.55	25.25	4.75	37 x 5	41.95	44.45	7.70
34 x 4	24.35	26.05	4.90	38 x 5½	54.00	57.30	8.35

Dealers almost everywhere have Goodrich Tires or can get them for you from one of our branches or depots.

Factories: Akron, Ohio

The B. F. Goodrich Company

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Goods

Branches in All Principal Cities

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